Fourth Series, Vol. XV No. 38

Friday, April 5, 1968
Chaitra 16, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 38—*Friday, April 5, 1968/Chaitra 16,1890 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1079, 1095, 1098 and 1100 to 1102	2424—62
Written Answers to Questions—	2462—2611
Starred Questions Nos. 1078, 1080 to 1090, 1092 to 1094, 1096, 1097, 1099 & 1103 to 1106	2462—76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6429, 6430, 6432 to 6437, 6439 to 6459, 6461,to 6474, 6476 to 6534, 6536 to 6560, 6562 to 6569, 6571 to 6595, 6597 to 6617, 6617-A and 6617-B.	2476—2611
Obituary Reference (The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King)	2611—12
Papers Laid on the Table	2613—15
President's Assent to Bills	2615—16
Committee on Public Undertakings —	
Ninth Report	2616
Re: Point of Order	2616—18
Demands for Grants, 1968-69—	
Ministry of External Affairs	2618—96
Shri George Fernandes	2619—31
Shri J.B. Kripalani	2631—32
Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	2634—42
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	2642—49
Shri Chittaranjan Roy	2649—53
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan	2653—58
Shri D.C. Sharma	2658—64
Shri Hem Barua	2664—73
Shri Sheopujan Shastri	2673—77
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	2677—90
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-sixth Report	2696
Resolution *Re*: Quitting the Commonwealth—*Adopted*, as modified.	2696—2710
Shri Surendra Pal Singh	2697—2704
Shri George Fernandes	2704—09
Resolution *re*: Trade in Foodgrains—Withdrawn	2710—48
Shri Mohan Swarup	2711—17
Shri Lobo Prabhu	2717—20

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi . . 2720—23
Shri Beni Shankar Sharma . . 2723—27
Shri Randhir Singh . . . 2727—29
Shri K.M Abraham . . . . . 2729—30
Shri Shashibhushan Bajpai . . . 2730—32
Shri Ishaq Sambhali . . . . . 2732—39
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati . . . . . 2739—41
Shri Annasahib Shinde . . . . 2741—45

Resolution *re*: Removal of Zonal restrictions on movement of food-grains—*negatived*. . . . . 2748—67

Shri N.K. Somani . . 2748—54
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha 2754—59
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 2759—61
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri 2761—62
Shri Erasmo de Sequeira 2762—63
Shri Annasahib Shinde 2763—66

Resolution *re*: Reorganisation of Planning Commission— . . 2767
Shri S. Xavier 2767

Half-an-hour Discussion *re*. Delhi Waqf Board . . . . 2767—90
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta . . . . . 2767—74
Shri F.A. Ahmed 2774—90

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 5, 1968/Chaitra 16, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nizam of Hyderabad

*1079. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints and personal representations on behalf of Shehzadi Pasha, daughter of late Nizam of Hyderabad, that the present Nizam had clandestinely removed "Secret" wealth of the late Nizam to evade disclosure and inspection by Government officials and if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the C.B.I. enquiry has been completed in this matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government have not received any such complaints from Shehzadi Pasha. They have received some other communications containing allegations of Secret disposal of jewellery by the Nizam. Government have found no basis for these allegations.

(b) and (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation has not been asked to conduct any enquiries into this matter.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: As you know, the late Nizam died on the 24th February, 1967 and within a few hours of his death, the then Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Gov-.nment, Mr. Anantaraman, issued

secret instructions to the police to provide protection to the present Nizam in safeguarding the wealth and other properties in the King Kothi palace. He claimed for issuing such instructions the authority of the Central Government, and I may quote his own words:

> "The following steps which are in accordance with the Government of India's instructions are, therefore, being taken by the State Government to assist Nawab Mukarram Jha Bahadur who has been recognised by the Government of India as the successor to the Nizam to preserve the properties of the Nizam, and the Inspector-General of Police..." etc.

In this regard, I would like to point out that the certificate under article 266 of the Constitution has been issued on 27th February, 1967 after three days of his death and no such instructions were issued by the Central Government to the State Government as claimed by the Chief Secretary. But on the pretext and in the guise of these so-called instructions of the Central Government he has provided police protection to the present Nizam which helped him to move away the entire fabulous wealth of the Nizam between 24th February and the 27th February—a period of three to four days—from the present King Kothi palace. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any such instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the State Government as claimed by the Chief Secretary to give protection and all that, and if it is not a fact, then what action does the Central Government propose to take against the officials concerned in helping the Nizam to move away the wealth?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has put a very involved question. He is now referring to certain statements made by the Chief Secretary on the basis of some instructions received from the Government of India.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इस को सभा-पटल पर रखा जाये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Unless I have got complete notice of the facts to which reference has been made, I just cannot say yes or no.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इसी लिए तो इस को सभा-पटल पर रखा जाये ।

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I have referred to the specific written instructions as published through a circular, by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, of the Chief Secretary, in which he has claimed the authority of the Central Government. I seek your permission to place this official letter on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-821/69].

My second question is this. I understand that in the month of July, 1967, a deputation consisting of some MLAs from Andhra Pradesh and a few advocates on behalf of Shehzadi Pasha came to Delhi and represented before the hon. Home Minister and the Finance Minister, giving details of the wealth of the Nizam running into several hundred crores of rupees and made a specific request to institute an enquiry into the whole affair. They have also shown the dates and some places where the wealth was concealed by the present Nizam. May I know from the hon. Minister whether even now he is prepared to institute an enquiry to find out the facts in this regard so that once for all such allegations made all over the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, against the present Nizam and the Central Government are set at rest; whether he would like to institute an enquiry into the matter.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no question of starting any enquiry, because it will be very unjust and there is no question of giving any assurance of an enquiry. But if the hon. Member has got any information, certainly I will look into it and I welcome such information.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: This is an important question and I hope the hon. Home Minister has realised its importance and he has asked the Member to submit the information. I would like to know whether it is within the knowledge of the Government of India from its own sources that the Nizam had tried to take away the wealth and the documents which should be very valid and valuable so far as the Government of India is concerned, whether that fact has come from any other source to the knowledge of the Government of India and, if so, what action has been taken to prevent it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What information?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Information about moving away all the wealth and the documents from there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is exactly what I hae said. Certain allegations were made and we tried to find out the facts about them. But the allegations were proved to be baseless. But if anybody has any information and if they give me certainly I will have it looked into.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इस मामले पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हाई कोर्ट में एक मुकदमा चला था जिस का फैसला अदालत ने लगभग डेढ़ महीना पहले 29 जनवरी, 1968 को दिया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 27 फरवरी, 1967 को वर्तमान निज़ाम को जो सर्टिफ़िकेट दिया था जिस में एक तो उन को नया निज़ाम बना दिया गया और दूसरे पहले निजाम की तमाम जायदाद उन के नाम

कर दी गई, उस सर्टिफिकेट के बारे में अदालत ने अपने फैसले में कहा है :

"We allow the petition with costs and squash the certificate dated 27-2-1967 issued to the Nizam, the second respondent in this case."

क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि अदालत द्वारा दिये गये इस फैसले को दृष्टि में रखते हुए नये निज़ाम का भविष्य क्या है, क्या वह निज़ाम है या नहीं और जब पिछले कई बरसों में हिन्दुस्तान के अलग हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा ये साफ फैसले दिये गये हैं कि किसी भी राजा-महाराजा या निज़ाम की निजी जायदाद उस के सक्सेसर को नहीं जा सकती है, तो फिर सरकार ने यह सर्टिफिकेट देने में भूल कैसे की ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is true that recently the judgement of the Andhra Pradesh High Court has come, and I am told that the Nizam is going to take up the matter in the higher court. Naturally whatever the judicial view in this matter it, will ultimately prevail.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सरकार की स्थिति क्या है ? चूंकि अदालत ने सर्टिफिकेट को खत्म खारिज कर दिया है इसलिए वह निज़ाम है या नहीं? दूसरे, जब पच्चीस साल पहले के ये फैसले मौजूद हैं कि सरकार को राजा-महाराजाओं की निजी जायदाद उन के सक्सेसर्ज को देने का अधिकार नहीं है, तो फिर सरकार ने यह भूल कैसे की ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I learn he has raised certain legal issues in this matter. It is a fact that in most of the cases wherever the private property of a prince was settled, who was entitled to privy purse, a certificate was issued in the name of the President that this property belongs to him, and therefore it is not subject to personal law I am just paraphrasing, the whole thing. This very issue was taken to the Andhra Pradesh High Court, and the Andhra Pradesh High Court has taken a view—if I have understood it rightly —that such property is subject to personal law, and this is the present position about it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the light of earlier decisions?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The high court judgment is only on one particular issue, whether such certificate can be issued, and whether such a certificate can have a sort of binding on property...

MR. SPEAKER: On personal or private property.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:...particularly regardoing the private property. On this particular issue, I am told, the Nizam is going to agitate and he has already taken it to the Supreme Court and whatever ultimately is the view of the Supreme Court in this matter, that will ultimately prevail.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The late Nizam was one of the richest men in the world and when he died it seems that his property was removed by some of his relations and by the present Nizam. In addition to income-tax he has to pay death duty. I am told that he has declared only a small amount as the value of the property left by the late Nizam. Will the Government ask the CBI people to investigate and find out the truth?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have answered this question in the main answer itself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As far as I could understand, this letter which purports to be a letter addressed by Shri K N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, to Shahzadi Pasha Sahiba dated the 24th February, 1967, is not within the Home Minister's knowledge. Before I put my question I would request you to allow Shri

Reddy to lay this paper on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He has laid it. Whether I allow it or not—that does not matter—he has already laid it on the Table

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He must have your permission to lay it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has laid it but after it is laid I take a decision whether it should be included in the record or not, whether it should be printed and copies circulated. Laying it on the Table does not mean that. After it is laid further steps are to be taken and on that I will take a decision later on. But it is laid on the Table and you can make use of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The relevance of it is particularly significant because, if I may quote one sentence from it, he says in this letter:—

> "The following steps, which are in accordance with the Government of India's instructions, are therefore being taken" etc.

The Home Minister has not made it clear yet, as far as I could follow, whether these instructions were there or not. One of them is that persons leaving the palaces—five palaces are mentioned here—will, if thought fit, be searched by police officers on duty if so desired by the Nizam or any person authorised by him. The allegation made is—I am told, several MLAs of Andhra Pradesh have made it also—that this discretionary power, which is given to the Nizam whereby anybody leaving the palaces could be searched or not, has been utilised by a person or persons to remove considerable amounts of property, jewels etc. from there. The rumour there is—it may only be a rumour—that because the Nizam enjoys diplomatic immunity much of the stuff is being sent outside the country, to Turkey and other places. In the face of all these allegations, which have been made for some time, why does the Home Minister say that there are no grounds for conducting an inquiry? This is a very serious matter.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The matter certainly is serious if it is true.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Did you give these instructions?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About this particular letter I have said that I will have to look into the matter because I was not aware of it. Unless I see the document I cannot either confirm it or say "No". As far as the allegation is concerned, I said that whatever allegations were made were looked into and found baseless. But if you have got any more information and more evidence, I cannot say, "No"; I will certainly have to look into this.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: What is the total estimate of the wealth left by the late Nizam; has any wealth tax statement been given to you and what is the amount disclosed by it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think, this question will have to be put to the Finance Ministry.

श्री रवि राय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह पता लगाएंगे कि यह जो जायदाद है यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं रखी गई थी, विदेश में भी बहुत सी जायदाद चली गई. इस तरह की भी कोई चीज सामने आई है और ऐसी कोई जांच वह करेंगे क्या ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The only allegation that was made was about the property in India which is being moved to other countries. That was the nature of the allegation. As to whether he had any property outside the country, I have no information now. I am not aware of this particular position.

श्री रवि राय : तो पता लगाइए।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण: पता तो सब चीज का लगाना चाहिए ।

Sanskrit Research Project

*1095. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 2412 dated the 1st March, 1968 and state:

(a) the number of institutions which received grants from Government for research projects in Sanskrit last year; and

(b) the total amount of the grants given to such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of Ministry of Education for the "Award of Research Scholarships to the products of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas", scholarships were given to scholars attached to 18 institutions in the country during 1966-67. The total value of scholarships awarded to scholars during 1966-67 is to the tune of Rs. 1,58,969,00 only. This amount is in addition to grants of Rs. 2,13,000.00 given to four institutions under other schemes of the Ministry of Education and grants of Rs. 1,15,000.00 to two institutions given by the University Grants Commission for various research projects in Sanskrit during 1966-67.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know how these grants are distributed among the different States of India?

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD: It is not on Statewise basis: it is according to the institutions that we have in the country. We give it to the institutions. Therefore it is not possible to give the information Statewise.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know the names of the institutions that have received the grants?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In the country at present we have our Sanskrit university at Banaras; then, we have got pathshalas, vidyapeeths and universities in Bihar, then, we have got a Sanskrit institution at Tirupati; then, we have got an institution in Delhi, that is, the Lal Bahadur Shastri institution. These are the major institutions which we are trying to help by allocating these amounts. Apart from that, from time to time small grants are given to other institutions who deal in Sanskrit teaching.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I wanted to know the definite amounts received by each of these institutions.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I gave the big amounts; about the details I would like to have notice.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Ayodhya is a great centre of Sanskrit learning and there are many institutions there. Is any scholarship being given to Ayodhya, the birthplace of Lord Rama?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While I agree with the questioner that Ayodhya, the birthplace of Lord Rama, is a great centre of learning, so far as Sanskrit is concerned, it is not there.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितना-कितना रुपया 67–68 में दिया गया तथा 68–69 में कितना देने का प्राविधान किया है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्षमा कीजिएगा मैंने बताया कि मेरे लिए अभी सम्भव नहीं है कि हर एक राज्य का बता सकूं कि किस-किस को कितना दिया गया है । अगर इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न आये तो मैं बता सकता हूं । मैंने सम्पूर्ण देश का बताया ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: May I know what is the highest value of the Sanskrit project which is given to any university or institution and what is the lowest value of the Sanskrit project which is given to any university or institution?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In a question put by Shri Supakar he had asked about individual institutions. I can give some of them for the present which can give an idea about the hon. Member's question also. To the Deccan College, Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, for research project for the compilation of Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical Principles—Rs. 1.50 lakhs during 1966-67 and during 1968 Rs. 2.30 lakhs; The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, for the Critical Edition of Harivamsha and Index to the Critical Edition of Mahabharata—Rs. 0.24 lakhs in 1967 and Rs. 0.24 lakhs in 1967-68; for the Vedic Samsodhan Mandal, Poona, for the campilation and printing of Krishnarjuna etc.—Rs. 0.17 lakhs in 1967 and Rs. 0.17 lakhs in 1968. The Government Sahitya College, Calcutta—Rs. 0.15 lakhs in 1967 and 0.67 lakhs in 1968.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Punjab is no where!

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The work for the promotion and study of Sanskrit is scattered throughout this country and also in some foreign universities like Berlin and other universities in America and elsewhere. It has got a rich tradition in this country. I would like to know whether the Government has got any kind of comprehensive plan to consolidate the work that is carried on in various places so as to see that there is no duplication of work. Even as it is, there is a lot of manuscript that have not seen the light of day. In the circumstances, I would like to know whether Government have any plan or have chalked out any plan in this regard.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I agree with the hon. Member that Sanskrit has got a very big history and tradition behind it not only in India but also, as he said, there is a lot of literature scattered in other parts of the world, like, Berlin and other places. I agree with him that we should spend more on this. We have got the Central Board of Sanskrit Studies which is looking after this. I must say that we should allot more funds to this. I agree that we should do this work.

SHRI S. KADAPPAN: What about the coordination work?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes; I agree with you.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक: संस्कृत के विद्वानों को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है तथा किन-किन विद्वानों को दी गई है ?

श्री भागतव झा आजाद : क्षमा कीजिये विद्वानों के नाम इस समय नहीं दे सकता हूं । यदि आप नोटिस देंगे तो दे सकूंगा ।

SHRI SWELL: I would like to know what is the nature of the research that these institutions are doing. I would like to know, in particular, whether they have been asked to undertake research into the possibilities of modernising Sanskrit with a view to making it the national official language in order to overcome the language difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the Education Minister can answer it.

SHRI SWELL: Sanskrit is a language.

MR. SPEAKER: But the Education Minister cannot make it the national official language.

SHRI SWELL: Let him tell me what type of research they are doing.

MR. SPAKER: Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुप्तकालीन भारत में संस्कृत इस देश की राष्ट्र भाषा रही है । मैं इस सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि संस्कृत के प्रति इस की क्या नीति है—अश्वत्थामा हतो नरो व कुंजरो या यह सरकार संस्कृत के उत्थान के लिये कुछ पैसा देगी ?

श्री ओ० पी० त्यागी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि वेद आदि शास्त्रों में बहुत बड़ा ज्ञान भण्डार भरा पड़ा है । जहां उनमें सामाजिक उत्थान की बातें हैं वहां विज्ञान की बातों का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है । क्या सरकार ने उस ज्ञान भण्डार की खोज करने के लिये कोई ऐसी अनुसन्धानशाला या इस प्रकार का संस्थान बनाया है जिसमें साईन्स और संस्कृत दोनों के जानने वाले विद्वान उन ग्रन्थों की रिसर्च करें और इस प्रकार भारत सरकार को किसी नई चीज़ का अन्वेषण करा दें ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हम लोग संस्कृत के क्षेत्र में इस समय जो कार्य कर रहे हैं वह देश की विभिन्न संस्थाओं के जरिये कर रहे हैं । अभी मैंने कुछ संस्थाओं के नाम यहां पर बतलायें हैं उन के अलावा कुछ और संस्थायें है जो इस क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही हैं जैसे एम० एस० यूनीवर्सिटी बड़ौदा, जो गायकवाड़ ओरियेन्टल सीरिज पब्लिश कर रही हैं, वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्व-विद्यालय—जहां पर योग तन्त्र, राजय-शास्त्र और अर्थ शास्त्र में रिसर्च का कार्य चल रहा है । आपने जैसा बताया कि हमारे इन ग्रन्थों में विज्ञान भरा पड़ा है मैं आपसे सहमत हूं कि इन के अन्वेषण और विकास के लिये हम को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : मैंने एक बात पूछी थी कि इस समय तक जितना अनुसन्धान हुआ है वह केवल संस्कृत जानने वाले विद्वान ही कर रहे हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि संस्कृत और सायन्स दोनों के विद्वान इस प्रकार के कार्य में नियुक्त होने चाहियें ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान की नामी संस्था-कामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा को रिसर्च के लिये बहुत कम राशि दी जा रही है, क्या उस के बढ़ाने की ओर मंत्री महोदय कुछ विचार करेंगे । अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह संस्कृत प्रदेश है, वहां के मुख्य मुख्य गांवों में संस्कृत की पाठशालायें हैं । बहुत से दर्शन शास्त्र आदि के जानने वाले लोग इस यूनिवर्सिटी में काम कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: श्रीमन, क्या मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञात है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् संस्कृत संस्थाओं के, चाहे वे छोटी हों या बड़ी हों, पुराने आयबस्रोव सूख गये हैं जिसके कारण वे बहुत बुरी स्थिति में हैं ? क्या मैं सरकार से आशा करूं कि उन संस्थाओं के जीवित करने, उन को समुन्नत और समृद्ध करने के लिये कोई विशेष उपाय, विशष रूप से उन को धन देने के लिये विचार करेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजा : जैसा मैंने अभी बतलाया कि हम भारत में इस काम के लिये अभी सैन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ संस्कृत स्टडीज के माध्यम से यह प्रयत्न करते हैं । जहां जहां ऐसी पाठशालायें थीं और जिनकी केन्द्र से महायता मिलनी चाहिये, जहां तक सम्भाव्य है, वह सहायता दी जाती है । यह ठीक है कि इस को और बढ़ाया जाय, इन पर और अधिक खर्च किया जाय, लेकिन इस समय जहां तक सामर्थ्य है, वह खर्च करते हैं ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : मैक्स-म्यूलर ने कहा है, कि संस्कृत सब भारतीय भाषाओं की माता है इस का ज्ञान बाहर के देश वाले भी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं । क्या

सरकार इस के लिये विभिन्न संस्थाओं और वेद-ज्ञानियों को सहायता दे कर प्रचार करवायेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: The Minister said that some research is being carried on in Yoga in Banaras. Will he not depute some students to learn Yoga under Mahesh Yogi who has become an international institution in Yoga?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: The hon. Minister just now said that different institutions which are receiving grants are carrying on researches in Sanskrit. I am putting the same question of Mr. Swell in a different form.....

MR. SPEAKER: The reply will also be just the same in a different form.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: The reply will have to be different.

The first research that Sir P. C. Ray carried out was in Hindu Chemistry. I believe the hon. Minister of Education will bear me out that his first book was the history of Hindu Chemistry that brought him fame. Then, the famous research that Shri J. C. Bose carried out was derived from the lore of Sanskrit learning that is, the Plant Life and Life in matters. He got it from two sayings—

"प्राणां एजते लोकः" and the other was from

अन्तः संज्ञा भवन्त्येते, सुखदुख समन्विता :

So, the two great pioneers of modern science in India got their cue for researches from the lore of Sanskrit. May I have an answer from the Education Minister as to whether the lines of researches that they had initiated are being carried out now so that modern scientists who are carrying on modern research may profit by the knowledge that had been acquired by the ancient scholars and preserved in Sanskrit?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am not competent to say on the merit of this work that the hon. Member has mentioned. I know he is competent enough to say that in regard to Sanskrit literature. All that I can say is, about what he has referred to, that we can refer it to the Central Board of Sanskrit Studies and consider it.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Is it not a fact that almost all the literature on Ayurveda, the Indian system of medicine, is in Sanskrit and may I know whether any requests have come from any institution about the research in that line?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: About the first part, I agree, and about the second part, I have to find out.

Dredging in River Hooghly

*1098. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) how far the experiment for taming the river Hooghly for better navigation near about Calcutta port has been successful and whether there are prospects for Calcutta port remaining navigable throughout the year;

(b) whether the dredging operations are going on according to the plan; and

(c) the expenditure being incurred annually for dredging operations and keeping the Calcutta port navigable?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The experiment and works for better navigation near about Calcutta Port are in progress and all the works can be fully implemented only on completion of the Farakka Barrage Project. On completion of the contemplated improvement works on the Hooghly and the Farakka Barrage Project, the Calcutta Port would be

navigable throughout the year for vessels of 26 ft. draft.

(b) The dredging operations are going on according to plan.

(c) The expenditure being incurred annually for dredging operations in the river Hooghly with a view to keep it navigable for vessels is as follows:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	River maintenance	Port dredging	River dredging
1964-65	158.2	1.7.4	169.0
1965-66	179.3	143.8	186.1
1966-67	223.9	192.6	257.8

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know how many dredgers are at present at the disposal of the Calcutta Port and whether some of them are lent to the other ports for their work and, therefore, some difficulties arise about dredging.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: At the moment, the Calcutta Port Commissioners have six dredgers. No dredger has been lent to any other port. Among those dredgers, I should like particularly to mention the dredger, Mohana, which was purchased in 1965, which is a giant estuarian dredger costing about Rs. 250 lakhs and it carries out dredging operations in Hooghly. Now there are six dredgers.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: In spite of constant dredging in the Hooghly river, is it not a fact that some outgoing and incoming ships run aground, and if so, may I know whether any salvage operation is being contemplated?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am not aware of any ships having run aground, but I am sure, if they do, salvage operations will be undertaken. But I must tell the hon. Member—he himself is aware of it—that this problem cannot be solved really satisfactorily till the Farakka Barrage Project is completed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of the national importance of the navigability of the Hooghly, the Estimates Committee had recommended long ago that the Central Government should seriously consider relieving the Port Commissioners of this expense of dredging and making it a Central responsibility. I want to know firstly what has been done to implement this recommendation. Secondly, in spite of the fact that so many dredgers are there working, is it not a fact that the work is never satisfactory enough due to the fact that the silt which is taken out of the riverbed is thrown into the river again instead of being pumped ashore? The old form of dredging, which is out of tune with modern methods, is still being pursued—the silt is taken out and thrown into the river at another place, and that accumulates there and has to be dredged again. Are steps being taken to have a modern dredging system whereby the silt is pumped ashore and not thrown back into the river at another place?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Regarding the first question. Government have appointed a one-man committee, headed by Shri P. C. Bhattacharya, ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank, to go into the financial position of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, with special reference to the point which the hon. Member raised. Soon after the recommendations of the committee are received, I hope, Government will take a suitable decision in the matter.

Regarding the other subject, namely, that the silt is taken out from one part of the river and dumped in another part of the river, I must confess that this is the first time that this particular fact has been brought to my notice and I am grateful to the

hon. Member for having done so. (*Interruptions*). I said, to my notice. I am sorry, this is the first time that this shall certainly take note of this and find out as to what is the position and what could be done about it.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि फरक्का बराज बनने के बाद पानी ज्यादा आयेगा, सिल्ट थोड़ी फ्लश हो जायेगी, इतना ही होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो वाटर लेविल है वह तो फरक्का बराज के बाद भी वही रहेगा क्योंकि उसका सीधा नाता समुन्दर से है, तो आपके पास कौन सी ऐसी योजना है जिससे हुगली को निरन्तर ज्यादा चौड़ा और गहरा रखने का काम हो सके और सिल्ट बाहर फिंकती रहे क्योंकि आइन्दा बड़े बड़े जहाज भी बनते हैं ? फरक्का बराज का सम्बन्ध केवल पानी आने से है, उसका सफाई से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ; तो ऐसी कौन सी योजना आपके पास है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I think, this is a matter which has to be enquired into. What I understand is that, when the Farakka Barrage Project is completed, the silt-free water will be let into the Bhagirathi and that will be able to flush out the silt. But what could be done to deal with the problem of bars, and there are 15 bars on which the silting takes place, is a matter on which I will have to make enquiries. Again I will have to say that, in order to deal with this problem, we have taken up the Haldia Dock which is still 60 miles down Calcutta.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that the sand banks form the estuary of the Hooghly, and during the dry season they are a nuisance for navigation, is it a fact that Government are proposing to have a subsidiary port at Haldia . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; he has already said it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: ... and if so, the progress made in this project; and (b) the Hon. Minister has said about the supply of six dredgers to the Calcutta Port authorities for work there; Paradeep is a deep sea port; I want to know whether the Government have supplied any dredgers to Paradeep Port also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: As far as the first part is concerned, I have already informed the House that Haldia Dock is not only planned, but it is under construction; the work is going on according to plan and we hope that it will be commissioned by March, 1971.

Regarding Paradeep Port.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate question.

Mr. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: The hon. Minister just now said that the fact of the silt taken out from one place being deposited in another place in the river bed, was brought to his notice for the first time. But this problem was discussed in this House itself—the problem created by the silt being removed from one place and deposited in another place. May I request the hon. Minister that, when they take charge of their Department, they should post themselves with what had happened in that Department before, so that they are fully equipped to answer such questions.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am very grateful to my hon. friend for educating me on my duties.

SHRI RANGA: I take objection to the remark made by the hon. Minister. The earlier statement that he made was quite correct, namely because it was not brought to his personal notice, he would certainly make enquiries. But when my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, brought to his notice that this point had been

discussed in this House before—and what is more, it was referred to also by the PAC, and we naturally expect every succeeding Minister to acquaint himself with all these major points of importance—the hon. Minister replies, "I do not want to be instructed as to my duties." Is that a proper answer?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he was thankful.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I wish to be instructed by my economist friend, Prof. Ranga.

SHRI RANGA: About economics, he can learn from me when he leaves this job. When he leaves this job, he will be humble enough to learn from me. But while he is in this job, he should behave in a proper manner, in a humble manner.

संशिक्षकीय एवं शिक्षकोचित (ट्यूटोरियल एण्ड प्रिसेप्टोरियल) योजना

*1100. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में संशिक्षकीय एवं शिक्षकोचित "ट्यूटोरियल एण्ड प्रिसेप्टोरियल" नामक योजना लागू की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अन्य केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य विश्वविद्यालय में भी ऐसी योजना लागू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(b) Preceptorial are intended to complement what is covered in lectures, by additional studies based on discussions and written work for all subjects of B.A. (Pass) and B.Sc. Courses and for subsidiary subjects of Honours Courses. The Tutorials are intended to train students within the context of a study programme, in the use of sources, the organisation and presentation of material, reaching conclusions by independent thinking and competent communications, and have been introduced for the main subjects in B.A.|BSc. Honours and B. Com. and for M.A.|M.Sc.|M.Com.

(c) The Tutorial scheme is already in vogue in the Banaras Hindu Universities. It is also expected to be introduced in the Visva Bharati University shortly.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । यह जो संसद है वह गांवों की बुनियाद पर ही टिकी हुई है, यहां जो योजना चलती है वह गांवों तक तो पहुंचती नहीं है यहां के महलों से गांवों की झोपड़ी तक नहीं पहुंचती है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी योजना है, और चाहे कुछ भी न हो लेकिन जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बंध है वह गांवों से चले और दिल्ली तक पहुंचे ? क्योंकि जो योजना दिल्ली से चलती है वह तो गांवों तक पहुंचती नहीं है इसलिए ऐसी कौन सी योजना है जो गांवों से चलकर दिल्ली तक पहुंचाई जायेगी । रूरल युनिवरसिटीज आप गांवों में नहीं खुलवा रहे हैं दूसरे पिछड़े हुए लोगों को विकसित करने के लिए जो भी योजनाएं आप के द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं वह भी गांवों में नहीं आरम्भ होती हैं और वह योजनाएं दिल्ली, बम्बई जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों

में शुरू की जाती हैं और वह गांवों तक पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऑर्डर, ऑर्डर...

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The rural institutions are mostly in the villagaes. So far as education is concerned, primary and secondary education start in the vilages. This particular question is about preceptorial and tutorial classes that are being held in Delhi, for some time. If it proves to be successful, it will also be expanded to other colleges.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : 29 जनवरी के समाचार पत्र में यह बात छपी थी कि दिल्ली के नगर निगम ने एक शिक्षा की योजना बनाई है कि स्कूल जाने वाले स्कूली आयु के बच्चों को जो मां बाप स्कूलों में दाखिल नहीं करेंगे उन के खिलाफ कानूनी व अदालती कार्यवाही की जायेगी तो क्या इस किस्म की योजना का आरूप दिल्ली नगर निगम ने तैयार किया है और उस योजना को राष्ट्रीय रूप में लागू करने के लिए आप तैयार हैं यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is a constitutional obligation that primary education should be not only free but also compulsory. But, unfortunately, primary education has not yet been made universal and free. After it has been done, surely it should be made compulsory, as it is being tried in Delhi.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: May I know in what way this differs from the tutorials that are prevalent in most of the university regulations. May I also know if any special grant is given to the Delhi University for implementation of this scheme?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: In reply to the first question, the preceptorials are intended to complement, what is covered in lectures by additional studies based on discussions and written work. It has been introduced for B. A. and B. Sc. students. Tutorials are intended to train the students within the context of a study programme. There is difference between preceptorial and tutorial classes.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Perhaps I did not make my point clear. How does this differ from the tutorial that is prevalent in other university regulations?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: As I said, the tutorials are intended to train the students within the context of their study programme in the use of sources and the organisation and presentation of material. The preceptorial is supplementary material for this particular study. There is great difference.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Is it not a fact that since the introduction of preceptorial in Delhi University the number of lecture periods has been cut down and the staff has been increased by about 50 per cent? Is it not also a fact that it meant a heavy additional burden on the exchequer? It is also a fact that in most of the colleges the experience has been that very few boys attend the preceptorials and, therefore, it is just waste of time and money. In view of all this may I know whether the preceptorial system will be scrapped and in its place the tutorial system, which has always been doing good work, will be further strengthened so that the unnecessary waste of public money can be stopped?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The tutorial system is there in the colleges. The preceptorial course of studies for complementary reading material was introduced recently in the Delhi University. When the plan was put up the intention was that the lecture period by a professor has to be cut short but.

in addition to that, the teachers should teach boys in the supplementary reading materials. Then, so far as my information goes,—I may not be very correct in that—when they submitted the scheme they told us that it will not cost much money for additional teachers.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: They were wrong there.

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ भी गया है कि चूंकि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय राजधानी में स्थित है इसलिए सरकारी जो सुविधाएं मिलती हैं धनराशि के सिलसिले में वह ज्यादा तर इस दिल्ली युनिवरसिटी को दी जाती है और दूसरे यह कि ट्यूटोरियल एण्ड प्रिसेप्टोरियल और करसपौंडैंस कोर्स जो चलता है उस में क्या फर्क है और क्या इन योजनाओं को दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में भी लागू करने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Firstly, each university is free to have experiments on different methods of teaching, either tutorial or preceptorial or through lectures, depending on the availability of good teachers. The correspondence course is quite different from this.

श्री रवि राय : दोनों में क्या फर्क है ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The correspondence course is prepared on a certain syllabus. The student does not attend the college. He is being taught through correspondence. The questions are sent to him. He replies. There is a body of people who correct those answer papers. Then the students are given supplementary reading material. It is quite different from regular classes in the universities.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The Education Minister is for the education of the whole of India. I would like to know from the Minister as to whether he has got different policies and schemes for different universities or a uniform policy for all the universities.

DR. TRGIUNA SEN: The schemes are the same everywhere. It depends upon the universities. It depends upon the initiation by the professors of the universities.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: How far will the tutorial system improve the standard of the clerks which you are sending out in turning out from the universities?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I do not think it will improve the standard of the clerks, but it will surely improve the standard of knowledge and education.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: We are great borrowers, especially in the field of education, from other countries. I do not take any objection to that. May I know from which country this preceptorial system has been borrowed and how it has worked in that country. I know that the tutorial system was borrowed from Oxford and Cambridge and it has worked very unsatisfactorily in our country. May I know from which great country this great idea about the preceptorial system was borrowed by the great Education Minister of this great country?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Firstly, the Ministry of Education has not borrowed it. These experiments are done by the universities concerned in different areas.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is a borrowed thing.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: May be. But I do not know from which country it has been borrowed. I will have to enquire.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, I strongly resent the admission of this

question It infringes on the exclusive right of a State about the language which it wants to use for official purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon Member should appreciate that Haryana is under President's Rule now.

हरियाणा में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

*1101. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाणा सरकार राजकीय काम-काज के लिये केवल अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हरियाणा के 99 प्रतिशत हिन्दी भाषी लोगों के अधिकार तथा हितों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी राजभाषा पहिले से घोषित की जा चुकी है। किस तारीख से सरकारी काम हिन्दी में होना प्रारम्भ होगा अभी निश्चित करना है। इस बीच में राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हरियाणा में किस तारीख से सरकारी काम हिन्दी में आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा कि मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में कहा है इस तरह की कोई तारीख अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हुई है। जब हरियाणा सरकार अपनी प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही पूरी कर लेगी तो मुझे विश्वास है कि वह इस कार्यवाही को शुरू कर देगें।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा के जिला कार्यालयों में वहाँ की नगरपालिकाओं और अन्य स्वायत-शासी संस्थाओं में आज कल किस भाषा में कार्य हो रहा है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक हम लोगों को ज्ञात है वहाँ के जिला कार्यलयों में अब भी अंग्रजी में कार्य हो रहा है। कुछ महीने पहले हरियाना सरकार ने जिला कार्यालायों को लिखा था कि जो प्रारम्भिक कार्रवाई है उस के अन्तर्गत क्याक्या तकलीफें हो सकती हैं, क्या क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ सकता हैं और उन को हल करने के लिये क्या उपाय और सुझाव हो सकते हैं, वह वह सूचित करें। इस तरह के सुझाव हरियाना के पास जिलाधिकारियों ने भिजवाये हैं और उन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Mizo Hill Leaders' Meeting with Prime Minister

*1102. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Mizo Hill Leaders which met the Prime Minister recently has suggested that the Mizo Hills area may be declared as a Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A delegation of the Mizo National Union met the Prime Minister on the 7th March 1968 and after apprising her of the situation prevailing in the Mizo district urged that in any scheme of reorganisation of Assam

special needs and problems of the district should be taken into account. They were informed that the whole matter was still being considered, and all aspects, including their views, would be kept in mind in coming to a decision.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Is it a fact that the Mizo Hill leaders feel that they have been neglected and that they have not been given a proper place in appointments, jobs and other things and that is why they want a separate State or they want to secede from India?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the hon. Member appears to be misinformed about it. There is no such thing.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: All these border areas are against our most hostile neighbours, Pakistan and China. These hill areas are also subject, now to certain divisive forces—I would not call them anything more than that, although we understand what the divisive forces are. In these circumstances, I would like to pose three questions, firstly, why when these border States are of importance to the whole country and important for our own defence, an early decision is not being reached, secondly why the claims of the State Government are allowed to receive the prior attention of Government and thirdly why Government do not decide, whatever the opposition, to be there in strength to watch our borders and man the government of those areas through Union Territory Government?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: All the three questions merely emphasise the importance of the problem. There are not really speaking questions as I look at them. We have given importance to those questions and we are examining those questions. But even from the point of view to which the hon. Member is drawing Government's attention, our efforts will have to be to evolve some sort of consensus of public opinion there and that is exactly what the Government of India are doing. There is no question of delay in the matter.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: When Government are giving thought to the reorganisation of Assam and the demand of the Mizo Hill districts and also the Garo Hills and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to be either units of a federation or Union Territories, may I know whether Government will consider the case of Cachar District also which is surrounded on three sides by hills and on one side by Pakistan? If they give the status of Union Territory to the other districts, will they give the same status to Cachar District also?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: She is raising another demand. I think that that is not the issue before us today.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that out of 700 villages in the Mizo Hills district, Indian civil authority does not extend to any of the village but is limited only to the headquarter stations? At the same time, is it not a fact that the Mizo hostiles are in league with the Naga hostiles and they go to Pakistan and China with impunity? In view of this, what steps do Government propose to take to see that the Mizo hostiles might not go to Pakistan or to China with impunity for getting arms and ammunition in order to step up a revolution there which is already there?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to the suggestion to declare the Mizo Hill's area as a Union territory.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question is very specific. There are 700 villages in the Mizo Hills district....

MR SPEAKER: I know that it is an important question but that is a separate question altogether.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Indian civil authority or civil rule extends to any of these villages or it is confined to the headquarter stations.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: To draw that inference that the civil administration does not extend to those areas is to plead the case of the rebels there. It is not so. Naturally, there are difficulties such as difficulties of communication. The hostiles certainly try to be active in the area and people get into a split-up mood. I quite understand that. But it is not right to suggest that the civil administration does not extend to the villages there.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: What is the fact?

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a point of personal explanation. The hon. Minister has said that to suggest that the Indian civil authority does not extend to the 700 villages is to plead the case of the rebels. I am not pleading the case of the rebels and I shall be the last person to do so. But what I was narrating was a fact, and I wanted a reply on that fact.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am quite aware of the difficulty.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Thanks to the inspiration and encouragement from here due to the weak-kneed policies this craze for Union Territories is so fast catching up that tomorrow, Mr Speaker, you should be prepared and you should not be surprised if a housewife demands that her kitchen should be declared a Union Territory and removed from the suzerainty of the man of the house. In view of this, do Government propose to do away completely with all the Union Territories including Goa and Pondicherry and merge them with the neighbouring States?

MR SPEAKER: Shri Swell.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: My question has not been answered.

MR SPEAKER: He has no answer.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: A question is supposed to be asked with the expectation of an answer.

MR SPEAKER: About the kitchen he has yet to study and, therefore, he has no answer now.

SHRI SWELL: Apart from the discussion on the political situation at the Mizo Hills, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Mizo Union leaders raised a number of objections against the present system of arming the civilians in the Mizo Hills and that they had demanded or requested that the arming of the civilians in the Mizo Hills should be done on the advice of the district council which is bypassed now?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They raised many administrative problems at least when they met me. I am not aware of whether they discussed details with the Prime Minister or not, because this question relates to the meeting of the leaders with the Prime Minister. I can tell the hon. Member that they did raise many of the administrative questions including the one to which the hon. Member has referred.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Apart from any foreign influence on some of the hostile elements either of the Mizo Hills or of the Khasi Hills, or the Mikir Hills or any other hill areas, may I know what concrete steps have been taken by Government to win over these leaders who feel that their aspirations are not being fulfilled by this Government because they are being denied of more autonomy or of a separate hill district? May I know whether something in between would

be acceptable to Government to meet the requirments or the needs of these hill leaders?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is possibly referring to what the APHLC leaders are talking about. In the case of the Mizos there are two political aspirations one is expressed by the MNF which wants to have a sovereign State, and the other is expressed by the union leaders who want a separate status for their district.

At the same time, we know that there is armed struggle going on there. In these circumstances it will be very difficult to express any view on the merits of the political issue. In the meanwhile, our efforts will have to be to establish civil order effectively, and at the same time try to win the people over through developmental activities, by giving them a sense of security and by other measures. This is exactly what we are doing today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a negative approach he is adopting. He is considering it as a situation of law and order. My question is as between their demand for a separate State, which I do not support, and the present position, are Government considering something in between which will satisfy both parties, that is while remaining within the Indian Union, they will have more autonomy in their internal administration?

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained that.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : श्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मिजो हिल के जो लीडर श्राए उनके साथ प्रधान मंत्री की जो बातचीत हुई उसके बारे में उनको मालूम नहीं है मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस सिलसिले में बताएं कि उनकी उन से क्या बातचीत हुई ? श्रगर वह बता देती हैं तो मेरा खयाल है कि श्रच्छा रहेगा ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I said about the basic information that was asked in regrd to the interview the Prime Minister had given. I do not have details. They had raised some difficult issues. When they met me, they raised this question and I discussed the matter with them.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When Part C States were abolished and this concept of Union Territories was brought into being, it was supposed that those areas in which the Centre had special obligations and special interest only would be made Union Territories as in the case of Delhi being the capital of the Union. As regards these border areas in which the problem of security is uppermost and in which the Centre has a special responsibility, will Government consider making these small states on the border as Union Territories which will enable the Centre to take a more direct and active interest from the point of view of security?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I feel that this is a suggestion of the hon. Member for consideration of Government.

WRITTEN ANWERS TO QUESTIONS

Earthquake tremor in Koyna and Poona

*1078. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koyna and Poona were again rocked on the 5th March, 1968; and

(b) if so, whether there has been any loss and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No loss of life or property has been reported so far.

Pak. Nationals in Kutch

*1080. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani nationals who entered Kutch in 1960 on visas have stayed over after the expiry of their visas and have gone underground;

(b) the number of such persons and ostensible purposes for which they were granted visas; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for repatriating them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Their number was only 51. They were granted visas to see their relatives.

(c) Out of these 51 persons, 34 have since been sent back to Pakistan, 4 have filed civil suits claiming to be Indian citizens and 9 are women, who have either married Indian citizens or are old and infirm, and they have been advised by the State Government to apply for the grant of facilities for continued stay in India. All possible efforts are being made to trace out the remaining 4 persons who are still underground.

Request by Zambia to operate their Airlines

*1081. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zambia Government have requested the Government of India to take over and run their Airlines;

(b) whether on India's refusal, they have handed over their airlines to Alitalia; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government of India have not received any request from the Government of Zambia to take over and run their airlines.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*1082. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की ओर से कोई पत्र मिला है जिसमें उन्होंने अपना काम हिन्दी में करने की अनुमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में चल रहे मामलों की बहस में हिन्दी के उपयोग की अनुमति 18 जून, 1966 में दिये जाने के बाद इस विषय में और कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Distribution of Mao's Pictures

*1083. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large-scale distribution of Mao's pictures in India; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Distribution and display of Mao's pictures at some places has come to the notice of the Goevernment.

(b) Mere distribution or display of Mao's pictures is not punishable under the existing law but where such display or distribution constitutes a threat to public peace, appropriate action under law can be taken.

National Educataion Policy

*1084. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a national education policy giving a comprehensive picture of education in the country for the next 25 years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this policy and the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Law and Order in Delhi

*1085. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation in Delhi has further deteriorated; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The law and order situation in Delhi is under control. It is being constantly reviewed by Delhi Administration and suitable remedial measures are taken from time to time. Recently a number of schemes have been sanctioned for modernising the Delhi Police which include provision of better communication facilities, scientific aids to investigation of crime etc.

विदेशों में बने हथियारों का पकड़ा जाना

*1086. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत चार महीनों में काश्मीर राजस्थान, आसाम बिहार केरल तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में विदेशों में बने हथियार पकड़े गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). आसाम और पश्चिम बंगाल से सम्बन्धित आवश्यक सूचना तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर से सम्बन्धित आंशिक सूचना का विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-767/68] राजस्थान, बिहार और केरल राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित सूचना और जम्मू और काश्मीर से अतिरिक्त सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है जो प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Grievances of Staff of IIT, New Delhi

1087. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation regarding the grievances of the staff of the Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main particulars of representation; and

(c) the action taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Copies of a cyclostyled unsigned memorandum on the grievances of the staff of the Institute of Technology, New Delhi have been received. The original memorandum signed by 325 employees has been received by the Director of the Institute.

(b) The main demands include improvement in the service conditions of the staff, provision of housing and other facilities, like community hall, places of worship, shopping centre, school on the campus.

(c) The memorandum is being examined by the authorities of the Institute and, as far as possible, the grievances will be redressed.

बल्गारिया में हुआ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवक सम्मेलन

*1088. **श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सोफिया, बल्गारिया में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवक सम्मेलन के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये भारतीय युवकों को भेजने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 1967 में इस आशय का एक परिपत्र प्राप्त हुआ था कि एकता, शान्ति और मित्रता के लिए नवां विश्व युवक तथा विद्यार्थी उत्सव सोफिया में 1968 के ग्रीष्मकाल में किया जाना निश्चित किया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कुमायूं डिवीजन में सरकारी भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा

*1089. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के कुमायूं इलाके के लोगों द्वारा 5 लाख एकड़ सरकारी भमि पर अवैध कब्जा किये जाने के बारे में कोई सूचना मिली है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस भूमि को खाली कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) तथा (ख). सरकार के पास 5 लाख एकड़ सरकारी भमि पर अवैध कब्जा किये जाने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है । तथापि सरकार को वन विभाग की नैनीताल, बिजनौर तथा पौड़ी-गढ़वाल जिलों के कुछ वन क्षेत्रों में भूमि पर अतिक्रमण के बारे में मालूम है ।

(ग) स्थानीय वन अधिकारियों ने पुलिस की सहायता से अवैध अतिक्रमण हटा लिया है ।

Merger of Indian Frontier Administrative Service with the Indian Administrative Service

*1090. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to merge the Indian Frontier

Administrative Service with the Indian Administrative Service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of I.A.S. Officers whose promotions will be adversely affected by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Members of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service were considered for appointment to the IAS Cadre for the Union territories. A number of I.F.A.S. officers have been approved for selection to the I.A.S. Cadre. The effect of this on promotions of existing I.A.S. officers will depend upon the number of I.F.A.S. officers who will ultimately be appointed to the I.A.S. and their seniority in the I.A.S.

Loan for Purchase of Jumbo Jets

*1092. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 377 on the 1st March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for a loan for the purchase of Jumbo Jets have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the terms of the loan and in what manner the Air India will pay back the same; and

(c) the passenger and freight capacity of a jumbo jet and the cost of running it per mile?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Passenger capacity for a mixed configuration, as proposed by Air-India, will be about 350, and cargo capacity will be 6,190 cubic ft. The operating cost is expected to be about Rs. 75 per mile.

Selecton of I.F.A.S. Officers

*1093. SHRI PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4158 on the 13th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the considerations which were taken into account in the matter of selection of I.F.A.S. Officers for appointment to the Joint I.A.S. Cadre for Union Territories;

(b) the number of Officer of I.F.A.S. so selected, their year of seniority in their parent cadre and the proposal year of allotment in the new cadre;

(c) the criteria for fixing the new year of allotment; and

(d) the extent to which it will affect the seniority of I.A.S. Officers already working in the senior scale of I.A.S. Cadre of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh (now defunct)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-768/68].

Hippies' Organisation in Rishikesh

*1094. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permission has been given to the "Hippies" to set up an organisation at Rishikesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the 'Hippies' had made a similar request to the Government of Nepal which was turned down; and

(c) the considerations which weighed with the Government of India to give this permission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार इंजीनियर्स

*1096. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री बिहार के कुछ इंजीनियरों के विरूद्ध जांच के बारे में 8 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3274 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने हिसाब-किताब की लेखा-परिक्षा सम्बन्धी काम इस बीच पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही की पहल की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3274 के उत्तर में जैसा कहा गया था कि यह अनुभव किया गया कि आपराधिक जांच आरम्भ करने से पहले भण्डार की जांच तथा लेखा परीक्षा के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा वांछनीय होगी । बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विशेष लेखा परीक्षा अभी जारी है ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् में गैर-वैज्ञानिक

*1097. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में हाल में गैर-वैज्ञानिकों की भारी संख्या में की गई भर्ती से उत्पन्न स्थिति में कोई सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) क्या महत्वपूर्ण वैज्ञानिक क्रिया-कलापों के विस्तार के लिये इस परिषद् की कोई नई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों को हिदायतें जारी की जा चुकी हैं कि भविष्य में ऐसी नियुक्तियां नहीं की जाएं । शासी निकाय के निदेश के अंतर्गत पुराने मामलों का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए एक समिति भी नियुक्त कर दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की चौथी आयोजना समिति की सिफारिश पर वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के शासी निकाय ने स्वीकार किया है कि चौथी आयोजना की व्यवस्थाओं का पहला दायित्व वर्तमान प्रयोगशालाएं/संस्थान हों ताकि उनकी स्थापना पर पहले काफी मात्रा में किए गए व्यय के लाभकारी परिणाम प्राप्त हो सकें । इस संबंध में की गई कुछ अन्य कार्रवाइयां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. परिषद् की प्रयोगशालाओं को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अगले पांच वर्षों (1969—74) के लिए अपने अनुसंधान के कार्यक्रमों की योजना (i) चौथी आयोजना समिति द्वारा किए गए मार्गदर्शन के संदर्भ में और (ii) जहां आवश्यक हो संबंधित संगठनों और उद्योग से विचार-विमर्श करके तैयार करें ।

2. एक समिति उन बड़ी प्रायोजनाओं को जानने के लिए गठित की गई है जिनपर राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं को अगले तीन या चार वर्षों के दौरान अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए ।

3. उद्योग, राष्ट्रीय और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं और विश्वविद्यालयों

के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति अनुसंधान तथा उद्योग के बीच निरन्तर और निकट का सपर्क बनाए रखने के लिए नियुक्त की गई हैं।

4. रसायन उद्योग भेषजीय और औषध उद्योग, उपस्कर उद्योगों, इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग और अलोह धातु उद्योग जैसे व्यक्तिश: उद्योगों के ग्रुपों के साथ विचार-विमर्श माला की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि समस्याओं की समुचित जानकारी हो सके और लगातार वार्तालापों की स्थापना हो सके ।

Concession in Air Fares

*1099. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession in air fare is given to the passengers travelling in I.A.C. from Dum Dum towards the airports in North Bihar, Tripura, Assam, Cachar, Manipur and North Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature of the concessions; and

(c) whether regular food packets are not supplied for the passengers travelling in the flights to the above destinations particularly to Agartala and Imphal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The air fares in the Eastern region are lower than the fares in other regions. The I.A.C. are operating an austerity service Calcutta-Agartala-Khowai-Kamalpur-Kailashar with still lower fares. No concession is available for journeys from Dum Dum to airports in North Bihar and North Bengal.

(c) On the austerity service between Calcutta and Kailasahar *via* Agartala, Khowai and Kamalpur, only tea/coffee and biscuits are served. On other services, meals or snacks are served according to the meal timings of the corporation.

Mexico Olympics

*1103. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided not to send our athletes and sports teams to participate in the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico City; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. Final decision has not yet been taken in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Films Produced in Madras

*1104. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI S. KANDAPPAN:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the picture in the Bombay edition of the "Indian Express" dated the 7th March, 1968 of "This Hindi film produced in Madras is being shown with the permission—blessings of Shiv Sena";

(b) whether Hindi films are similarly being displayed in Madras with the blessing—permission of Tamilnad Liberation Front; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to stop these illegal and humiliating restrictions on citizens' freedom?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra made adequate police arrangements

at all theatres where Hindi pictures produced in Madras were being screened. The Chief Minister assured full protection to Shri Meiyappan, proprietor of the AVM productions, Madras, in case any obstruction was caused through any source to the peaceful running of his pictures. Information from Madras Government is awaited.

Haryana Government Employees

*1105. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Governor of Haryana that the Government employees have no constitutional right to resort to strike and action, other than break in service would be taken against those employees who went on strike on the 8th and 9th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). In the course of discussions with the leaders of Haryanas Subordinate Employees Federation and also in his broadcast on 5th February, 1968, the Governor of Haryana pointed out that the civil servants have no right to strike under the Conduct Rules. In spite of this warning the employees went on strike on the 8th and 9th February, 1968. Although, under the rules, wilful absence results in break in service, it has been decided to treat the period of strike as leave without pay and allowances only. Disciplinary action is being taken against the employees who went on strike for infringing the provisions of the Conduct Rules. Some of the employees have also been suspended.

Honours Education in Science Subjects

*1106. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Universities which admit only honours students in Post-Graduate Science classes;

(b) whether it is a fact that innumerable meritorious students in Mofussil colleges do not get facilities for honours education in science subjects;

(c) whether facilities for special honours education are very limited and that too in some big urban areas only;

(d) whether special honours graduates are neither given classes nor their degrees treated at par with general honours graduates; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure equal facilities for all meritorious students whether they receive education in the urban or rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Parliamentary Committte on DEFECTIONS

3429. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a high level committee comprising of the representatives of political parties and constitutional experts to consider the question of imposing a ban on political defections has been finalised;

(b) if so, its constitution and terms of reference; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Lok Sabha Resolution of 8th December, 1967, a Committee consisting of representatives of political parties, constitutional experts, and some eminent publicmen has been set up to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of floor in all its aspects and to make recommendations in that regard. A statement indicating the names of the members of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-769/68].

(c) No time limit has been fixed.

Engineers

6430. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, at a private meeting asked the Government Departments concerned to improve the lot of engineers; and

(b) if so, what were his exact recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). In his address to certain meetings convened by the Institution of Engineers (India) as also in discussions with the Central Ministries regarding unemployment among engineers, Dr. K. L. Rao has made suggestions to utilise the services of available technical personnel. The suggestions include reducing admissions to technical institutions, immediate filling up of technical vacancies in Government departments and defence services, employment of technical personnel to accelerate utilisation of irrigation potential, to carry out investigations for various irrigational and power projects, to prepare master plans for rural development and for operating thermal power stations. He has also suggested introduction of apprenticeship schemes in public sector undertakings, formation of construction firms by engineers and setting up of small-scale manufacturing units by engineering graduates and diploma-holders.

Assistance to Booksellers

6432. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the assistance given to the publishers, printers and booksellers of Orissa in the field of Social Education, Literature and literature for Neo-literates during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Government have no specific scheme of giving financial assistance to Publishers, Printers and Booksellers for Social Education Literature and Literature for Neo-literates. There are, however, prize schemes for books for neo-literates and new reading public published in all the recognised Indian languages. During 1967-68 one Oriya book, out of 18 books in all regional languages, received a prize of Rs. 1000/-. About 1200 copies of this book will be purchased in 1968-69. Further, 1500 copies each of the two books in Oriya language, awarded prizes in the earlier competitions, were also purchased during 1967-68 at a total cost of Rs. 2,175/-.

Flying Club Bhubaneswar

6433. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any grant to Orissa for starting flying clubs at Bhubaneswar during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have not given any grant to Orissa for starting a new flying club during 1967-68. The existing Orissa Flying Club was, however, paid subsidy and subvention as follows in 1967-68:—

Subsidy	Rs. 40,000
Subvention	Rs. 70,995
TOTAL	Rs. 1,10,995

The grant is paid directly to the Flying Club and is according to the normal scale provided for in the subsidy scheme.

Special Police Establishment, Puri

6434. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inquiries instituted against the State and the Central Government officials in Orissa by the Special Police Establishment, Puri Branch as on the 31st January, 1968; and

(b) the number of cases in which inquiries have been completed and punishment awarded during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). 226 cases were registered during the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st January, 1968. Inquiries have been completed in 188 cases; 38 cases are under investigation. Punishments were awarded in 23 cases.

Junior Technical Schools

6435. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any junior technical schools are proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Auditoria in Orissa Schools

6436. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually paid by the Centre for the construction of auditoria in various schools and colleges of Orissa during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to the State for the purpose during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Rs. 2,479.00.

(b) A balance of Rs. 20,624.00 remains to be paid in instalments for four existing projects as and when the conditions laid down are fulfilled.

Pak intrusions in Amritsar Border

6437. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 persons belonging to Pakistan border Security force intruded into Indian Territory on the 14th March, 1968 near Amritsar border; and

(b) if so, whether any official report has been received in their matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, it has been reported that some Pakistani Rangers were observed digging inside Pakistan territory opposite Pulkanjri on the 7th March, 1968. The local BSF Commander, who contacted his

Pak counterpart, was informed that they were searching for smuggled goods believed to have been hidden by Pak. smugglers in that area. The Pak. Rangers left that area after sometime.

Help to the Political Sufferers

6439. SHRI T. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the nature of the aid and the number of persons given aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Cash grants amounting to Rs. 8,950 were given from Home Minister's Discretionary Grants to 30 political suffereres be'onging to Madras State during 1967-68.

मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में तर्चा-समान सड़क

6440. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ और बुलन्दशहर जिलों की सीमाओं पर निकटस्थ ग्रामों के लोगों ने श्रमदान से तर्चा-समान सड़क का भू-कार्य पूरा कर दिया है और सड़क का स्तर ऊंचा कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों ने इस सड़क को पक्का बनाने के लिए एक ज्ञापन भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). तरचा (जो वास्तव मे तरचा होना चाहिये) समाना सड़क उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जिला परिषद सड़क है अतः उसके निर्माण का दायित्व संबद्ध जिला परिषद या उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार का है। विदित हुआ है कि इस सड़क को पक्का करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है किन्तु उसने इसे अपने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रस्तावों में शामिल नहीं किया है क्योंकि संबद्ध जिला परिषद ने इस कार्य को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी है।

Konkan Steamship Service

6441. SHRI NATH PAI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he Committee appointed to go into the question of the fare structure of the Konkan Steamship Service has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has recommended a 7 per cent increase in passenger fares.

(c) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra whose views are awaited.

Central Government Employees Cooperative Store

6442. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Branch of the Central Government Employees Cooperative Store either in Sector 8 or in Sector 9 of R. K. Puram, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Border Dispute

6443. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some border issues between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are still unsettled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). There is a dispute between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on the question of jurisdiction over a border tract which is claimed by the Orissa Government to be part of Koraput district of Orissa and by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to be part of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. The question as to which State is entitled to exercise jurisdiction in this area is being examined.

Expenditure Incurred by Universities

6444. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by each of the Central Universities during the academic session 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Tourism in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6445. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to develop Andaman and Nicobar Islands into a beautiful tourist resort/centre; and

(b) if no, steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In view of certain restrictions on traffic to the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands which exist at present, the potentiality of these places as tourist resorts is limited. Nevertheless, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided in the Third Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 8.2 lakhs has been included in the Draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration for the development of accommodation and recreational facilities.

Development of a Major Port in Andamans and Nicobar

6446. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the need and feasibility of developing a major port in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been evolved for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government propose to proceed with the scheme expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to develop a major port in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands. However, it has been decided to provide a 600 feet wharf at Port Blair in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to enable

commercial ships of 30 feet draft to come alongside the wharf. The construction of the wharf estimated to cost Rs. 190.20 lakhs has already been taken in hand and is expected to be completed by 1971.

National Council of Educational Research and Training

6447. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee to enquire into the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been appointed;

(b) the circumstances leading to the appointment of the Committee and the names of the members of the Committee; and

(c) when this Committee is likely to conclude its task and the terms of reference of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee has been appointed according to the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-770/68].

No specific time limit has been set for the completion of the work of the Committee, but the Committee is expected to submit its report in about six months.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

6448. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware at the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in order to make up its deficit, is going to levy some new taxes; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to give financial assistance to the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have this year levied property tax on a graduated basis and this has the effect of increasing the tax on slabs of higher rateable values and also earning larger revenues for the Corporation.

(b) During the current financial year the Government shall give financial assistance to the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the light of the findings of the Morarka Commission, which hopes to submit its interim report in the next two months. In the meantime, the Government is considering making some 'on account' payment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Unlicensed Pistol Factory

6449. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unlicensed Factory manufacturing pistols has been unearthed at Lucknow, U. P. and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Arrest of Car Lifters in Delhi

6450. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two members of an organised gang of car lifters were arrested by the Delhi Police on 23-3-1968;

(b) whether the persons have provided any clues of various thefts made by them and their gang; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SUKLA): (a) to (c) . No one was arrested by the Delhi Police on 23-3-1968 in connection with lifting of cars. However, on 4th March 1968, a stolen car being driven away by a gang of three was chased and the driver who was overpowered was arrested, while the other two escaped. One of them also was later arrested.

The investigation of a case registered in this connection is in progress. The clues given by them has led to the recovery of 3 cars and 4 scooters so far.

Primary Education on Central List

6451. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make primary education a Central subject;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the main objective of this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No such specific proposal is under consideration at present.

(b and (c). Do not arise.

Death of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya

6452. SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of certain press reports, a few days before the dead body of Shri Deendayal Uadhyaya was found, to the effect that Sheikh Abdullah had stated that he knew how to take care of Jana Sangh;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the 4th February issue of "The Morning News", published simultaneously from Karachi and Dacca, had accused the Jana Sangh of "670 odd massacres of Muslims in India" and held "the venemous and vitriolic Upadhyaya" responsible for the same; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the above press reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen a report in the "Organiser" dated 25th February, 1968, to this effect.

(b) As far as Government are aware, no such news item was published in the Dacca and Karachi editions of the 'Morning News' on February 4, 1968.

(c) The investigation of the case relating to the death of Shri Upadhyaya is in progress.

Amendment of Section 420 of Indian Penal Code

6453. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has suggested an amendment to Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code to

provide for punishment to the contractors who cheat Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Commission in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to the 29th report of the Law Commission, which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 22nd February, 1968.

(c) The matter is being examined.

Assistance to Orissa for Ex-I.N.A. Personnel

6454. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government rendered any financial assistance to the Orissa Government for helping the Ex-I.N.A. personnel and their families in the State so far;

(b) if so, what amount of help has been rendered; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The relief and rehabilitation of political sufferers, including ex-I.N.A. personnel, are primarily the responsibility of State Governments, who have their own schemes for the purpose. The Government of India do not give any financial assistance to the State Governments for this purpose. In individual cases of hardship, assistance is given to political sufferers, including ex-I.N.A. personnel, in the shape of non-recurring cash grants from Home Minister's Discretionary Grant.

Administrative Duties of the Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly

6455. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry are examining the contents of a letter sent to the West Bengal Government by the State Assembly Secretary recently on the administrative duties of the Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The powers and duties of the Speaker are relatable to rules made under article 208 as well as article 187(3) of the Constitution. The Government of West Bengal have been advised that during the period when the Proclamation under article 356 is in force and when the Assembly has been dissolved, there would not arise any occasion to invoke rules made under article 208 of the Constitution. Rules made by the Governor of West Bengal under article 187(3) in relation to the Secretarial staff of the West Bengal Assembly can be suitably amended by the Governor in so far as such rules relate to exercise of any power or discharge of any duty by the Speaker.

Auroville in Pondicherry

6456. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Auroville has been founded in Pondicherry with international Cooperation;

(b) if so, the names of foreign countries which have assisted and the amounts contributed by each; and

(c) the aims and objects of Auroville?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The Sri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry, has established an international cultural township known as Auroville. The foundation stone of Auroville was laid on 28th February, 1968.

(b) The information has been called for from the Sri Aurobindo Society and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) According to the Sri Aurobindo Society, Auroville, which will ultimately have residential, international, cultural, industrial and agricultural sectors, is intended to be a universal town where men and women of all countries are able to live in peace and harmony without regard to creed, politics or nationality. The Society has stated that the purpose of Auroville is to allow for the gathering of men from all parts of the world, who are ready to live according to the ideals of Sri Aurobindo.

Arrests under Preventive Detention Act in Tripura

6457. SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI BHAGABANDAS:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested under the Preventive Detention Act in Tripura after the lifting of Emergency; and

(b) the reasons for their arrests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 33 persons.

(b) They were detained with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order and maintenance of supplies essential to the life of the community.

बुलन्दशहर तथा औरंगाबाद के बीच सड़क

6458. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलन्दशहर और औरंगाबाद के बीच पांच मील लम्बी सड़क बनी है तथा सड़क का शेष आठ मील भाग गत पन्द्रह वर्षों से नहीं बना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समय पर सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

शरणार्थी अध्यापकों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु

6459. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे अध्यापकों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु जो 1952 से पहले आ गये थे, बढ़ा कर 60 वर्ष कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में आदेश 24 नवम्बर 1955 को जारी किये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ये आदेश पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थी अध्यापकों पर लागू होंगे जिनकी संख्या लगभग 10 से 15 हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). पिछले सभी आदेशों को रद्द करते हुए, भारत सरकार ने 22 नवम्बर, 1955 को आदेश जारी किये थे कि :—

(i) सरकारी स्कूलों में नियुक्त विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को, मुआवजा देने के आधार पर प्रत्येक मामले को उनके गुणावगुणों की परीक्षा करने के बाद, और वर्षवार के आधार पर 60 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा में रहने की आज्ञा प्रदान की जा सकती है।

(ii) उसी आधार पर, गैर-सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों के विस्थापित अध्यापकों को भी 60 वर्ष की आयु तक सेवा में रखा जा सकता है।

(ग) जी हां, यह एक सामान्य आदेश है जिसके अधीन सभी विस्थापित अध्यापक आते हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

Extension of C.G.H.S. to Teachers in Delhi

6461. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring the teachers in Delhi under the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether all the teachers in Government, Private or public schools will be covered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise at this stage.

Ashram of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi at Rishikesh

6462. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has earned about 20,000 dollars in foreign exchange from persons coming from abroad for transcendental meditation training in the Ashram of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi at Rishikesh; and

(b) whether sufficient facilities have been provided to foreigners who have come there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The figures of foreign-exchange earnings from visitors to the Ashram at Rishikesh are not available, but they are expected to be fairly substantial.

(b) Sufficient facilities have been provided within the limits imposed by the fact that the foreign visitors wish to live simply in tune with the traditional mode most suitable for meditation.

Pak. Intrusions in Goalpara

6463. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani armed intruders entered the Goalpara District bounding East Pakistan and killed many Indian villagers on the 1st March, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) the number of Pakistani intruders who were killed and captured; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen the border Forces in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). No such incident took place on the 1st March, 1968. However, five Pakistani dacoits were killed in an encounter with the inhabitants of a village in Goalpara District on the night between the 28th and 29th February, 1968.

(d) All steps considered necessary, like the strengthening of border outposts and intensification of patrolling wherever a situation so demands, are being taken.

गांजा तथा चरस के सेवन को लोकप्रिय बनाना

6464. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत के कुछ तथाकथित साधु लोग हिप्पियों और बीटलों की सहायता से गांजा और चरस को विदेशों में लोकप्रिय बना रहे हैं तथा जब वे भारत में आते हैं तो वे इन वस्तुओं का खुले आम उपयोग करते हैं और इनका खाने-पीने का प्रचार भी करते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) तथा (ख). गुजरात, हरियाना, पश्चिम बंगाल, मैसूर, पंजाब, केरल तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश व पांडिचेरी को छोड़कर सभी संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि उन के पास साधुओं द्वारा हिप्पियों तथा बीटरों की सहायता से गांजा, चरस इत्यादि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

तथापि सन् 1967 से दिल्ली में आबकारी अधिनियम के अधीन 26 हिप्पी चरस रखने के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किये गये। विदेशी सैलानियों, विशेषत: उन हिप्पियों के जिन पर ऐसी कार्यवाहियां कर ने का सन्देह किया जाता था, कागजातों की छानबीन करने के लिये दिल्ली मे एक विशेष अभियान भी चलाया गया था। ऐसी गतिविधियों पर साधारणत: निगरानी भी रखी जा रही है।

शेष राज्यों, हिमाजल प्रदेश तथा पांडिचेरी के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और विदेश मंत्रालय से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पट : पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिप्पी और बीटल लोगों की गिरफ्तारियां

6465. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चरस और गाँजा का प्रयोग करने के अपराध में अब तक कितने विदेशी हिप्पी और बीटल लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके देशों की सरकारों को उनकी गिरफ्तारी के बारे में सूचित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) इनकी ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 22।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) आपत्तिजनक कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में अधिक सतर्कता बरती जा रही है और जब और जैसे आवश्यक हुआ उपयुक्त कानूनों के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Obscene Literature

6466. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the circulation of obscene literature and pictures is on the increase;

(b) the number of cases instituted by Government in different States against such circulation of obscene literature and pictures; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the laws regarding steps against circulation of obscene literature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Govrnent have no such information.

(b) Information in this respect has so far been received from five States and eight Union Territories and is given in the statement. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-771/68]. Information from the remaining States will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(c) This matter is already under the consideration of the Government of India.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बसे अन्य राज्यों के लोग

6467. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1954 से 1957 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्य राज्यों के कितने लोग बस गये थे तथा उनको पुनः किन जिलों में बसाया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : चूंकि प्रव्रजन के विषय में आंकड़े दस वार्षिक जनगणना द्वारा एकत्रित किए जाते हैं, अन्य राज्यों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या, जो 1954 से 1967 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बस गये थे, अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत के अन्य राज्यों में जन्मे 1,105,961 व्यक्तियों की उत्तर प्रदेश में गणना की गई। उनका जिलेवार ब्योरा विवरण में दिया हुआ है जो कि सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 772/68]

उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत अपीलें

6468. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय में कितनी अपीलें अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं

(ख) उनमें से कितनी अपीलें गत तीन वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं ; और

(ग) उन अपीलों पर शीघ्र निर्णय करने के लिये सरकार क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1 फरवरी, 1968 को अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों की संख्या 5,526 थी।

(ख) 1 फरवरी, 1968 को 152 थी।

(ग) अनिर्णीत मामलों में केवल 1,790 मामले सुनवाई के लिये तैयार थे। अनिर्णीत मामलों की समूची स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के प्रत्येक सत्र में कभी-कभी विभिन्न श्रेणियों के मामलों को निपटाने के लिये विशेष न्यायालय नियुक्त किये जाते हैं और निम्नलिखित

को कम करने की हरेक कोशिश की जाती है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अनिर्णीत मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने की दृष्टि से मार्च, 1966 में अपने नियमों का संशोधित भी किया है।

Literacy Drive in Village

6469. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to accelerate the literacy drive in the villages; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Education being a State subject, eradication of illiteracy is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government only provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects which are of importance to the programme of adult education in the country as a whole. The Central Government propose to start 20 pilot projects on adult literacy in different States during 1968-69 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. It also proposes to start Functional Literacy Centres in ten districts of as many different States. Three such programmes have already been initiated in three districts of 3 different States in the Country. This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with State Governments as part of the integrated programme of Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy launched by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the high yielding variety areas in cooperation with the United Nations and its specialised agencies—F.A.O. and Unesco.

Cases pending in High Courts

6470. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in various High Courts for more than two years as on the 31st December, 1967; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to dispose them of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-773/68].

(b) The following measures have been suggested to the State authorities for implementation:

(i) The judge-strength of the High Court should be augmented, if it is justified by the volume of work.

(ii) Vacancies in the posts of Judges should be filled up expeditiously.

(iii) Whenever a serving Judge is deputed on other duties such as Commission of Inquiry, etc. for a period exceeding six months, an Additional or *ad hoc* Judge should be appointed as replacement.

(iv) Additional court accommodation, where necessary, should be made available as early as possible.

जहाजों के लिये डीजल इंजनों का आयात

6471. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में जहाजों के लिये कितने तथा किस किस्म के डीजल इंजनों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) किन-किन देशों से उनका आयात किया गया है ; और

(ग) 1967–68 में ऐसे कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के इंजनों का आयात करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव०) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समय पर लोक सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ।

Central Government Employees in Chandigarh

6472. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that members of the co-ordination Committee of the Central Government employees in Chandigarh went on 24 hours protest hunger strike on the 24th February, 1968;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle their dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). 25 employees went on 24 hours' hunger strike on the 24th February, 1968. Their main demands were that the Chandigarh Compensatory Allowance be restored and that they be provided with residential accommodation. Their heads of departments are taking up the case with Government.

दिल्ली न्यायालय में लम्बित दीवानी तथा फौजदारी के मामले

6473. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री अंगोपाल स्वरू :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली न्यायालय में कितने दीवानी तथा फौजदारी के मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामले तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित हैं ; और

(ग) इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क)

दीवानी	फौजदारी	
29,997	1156	(अतिरिक्त / सहायक सेशन जजों के न्यायालयों में)
–	16336	(दण्डाधीशों के न्यायालयों में)

(ख)

1913	35	(अतिरिक्त / सहायक सेशन जजों के न्यायालयों में)
–	46	(दण्डाधीशों के न्यायालयों में)

(ग) निपटाने के लिये पुराने मामलों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है । जिला दण्डाधीश महीने के अन्त में ऐसे मामलों को निपटाने में की गई प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण करते हैं तथा दण्डाधीशों, पुलिस आदि को उचित अनुदेश

जारी करते हैं । उप-राज्यपाल भी हर मास स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण करते हैं ।

Road Accidents in Delhi

6474. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of fatal road accidents in the Capital has increased during the first three months of 1968;

(b) if so, the comparative increase in the number of accidents and the number of persons killed and injured in road accidents during each of the quarters of 1967 and the first quarter of 1968;

(c) whether the D.T.U. buses still remain the biggest road killer;

(d) if so, the number of deaths attributable to the D.T.U. buses; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to minimise such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

Concession in Freight Rates for Indian Exporters

6476. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged upon Government to provide compensation to the Indian exporters for the excess freight in ocean required to be paid by the Indian exporters vis-a-vis other developed countries like Japan;

(b) the extent of the excessive freight rate required to be paid by the Indian exporters from Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A.;

(c) the main reasons for this difference in freight; and

(d) Government's decision on the question of payment of compensation from this excessive payment of freight in respect of Indian exporters of certain selected items?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Camber in question had made a representation to the Ministry of Commerce in which they had cited a concrete case of steel tubes for which they had stated that the freight rate from India to Australia was much higher than that from Japan to Australia. However, on examination it has been found that this statement is not quite correct because the Japan-Australia rate, even though ostensibly lower, works out much higher because of the opinioin to charge by weight or by volume which-ever gives more, whereas the India-Australia rate is chargeable only by weight and not by volume.

(b) It is not possible to answer this part since the commodity and the destination parts are not indicated.

(c) The main reason for the difference is that all the liner trades of the world are operated not by one single agency but by a large number of separate and distinct international Shipping Conferences. Each Conference fixes the rates for the routes operated by it, having regard to various relevant factors such as the port facilities available, normal period of turn round of the ships, the nature of the commodity and so on. Since these factors differ from route to route the freight rates also differ.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

Admission in Engineering Colleges

6477. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recommended to the State Governments to restrict the admission into engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the nature of restrictions with respect to different categories of courses;

(c) whether the implementation of the Annual Plan for 1968-69 and the Fourth Five-Year Plan are not likely to present sufficient avenues of employment of the Engineers that are likely to be turned out by the existing engineering colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, how far the employment opportunities offered by these Plans are likely to fall short?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detailed plan for reducing admissions has not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d). The annual plan is too short a period within which an accurate estimate could be made of the employment potential. As for the Fourth Plan, no information is available at this stage about the aggregate outlay and pattern of investment. It is, however, not anticipated that there will be any shortage of technical personnel for the Fourth Plan.

Places of Tourist Interests in Kanpur

6478. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some places in Kanpur and Bithoor (Kanpur) which are of historical importance of 1857 are proposed to be developed to attract tourists;

(b) whether State Government have been approached in this regard; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Government of India have no plans to develop Kanpur and Bithoor as tourist centres;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assault on Supreme Court Judges

6479. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether further investigation has been made into the assault on the Judges of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the action taken; and

(c) the preventive measures taken to avoid future recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accused has been challaned and the case has been put up in the Court on 29-3-68.

(c) while the details of security arrangements are being examined, the existing security staff has been suitably reinforced.

National Highway No. 47 in Kerala

6480. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
RAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4988 on the 20th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the proposals sent by the Kerala Government for improving National Highway No. 47 and still pending final decision by the Central Government;

(b) for how long each proposal has been pending with the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). Twenty two proposals were received on various dates from the Kerala Government as per list laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—774/68]. Out of them only two are actually pending final decision at present. The others could not be sanctioned due to financial stringency and the State Government have been informed about this position.

भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन

6481. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1961 से अब तक जिन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान गई है, उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान किये जाने के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांशतः ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों के जो बूढ़े तथा अपंग हैं अथवा ऐसी पाकिस्तानी महिलाओं के, जिनके पाकिस्तानी पतियों ने उन्हें तलाक दे दिया है और उनके माता, पिता अथवा अन्य सम्बन्धी भारत में हैं, आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) नवम्बर, 1961 से 131035 मूल भारतवासी व्यक्तियों को जिन्होंने भारत में स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिये पाकिस्तान से प्रव्रजन किया है तथा भारतीय नागरिकों से विवाहित 754 पाकिस्तानी महिलाओं को, भारतीय नागरिकों के रूप में, पंजीकृत किया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ). विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर यथाशीघ्र रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत-पाकिस्तानी सीमा पर गिरफ्तारियां

6482. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1968 के पहले पखवाड़े में लखपाटी से पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में प्रविष्ट होते हुए कुछ व्यक्तियों को सीमा पुरक्षा पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के पास से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज भी बरामद हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति किस देश के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण के लिये वेतन वृद्धि

6483. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है जो 1964 से अब तक गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी की एक अथवा अधिक निर्धारित परीक्षाओं में सफल हुए हैं :

(ख) परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले कितने कर्मचारियों को वेतन वृद्धियां दी गई हैं और प्रति वर्ष कितना नकद इनाम दिया गया है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सीखने के लिये अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.-775/68]

(ख) प्राज्ञ परीक्षा या हिन्दी टंकण या हिन्दी आशुलेखन की परीक्षा पास करने वाले सभी अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों/कार्यालयों द्वारा वेतना वृद्धियां (निजी-वेतन) दी जाती हैं। यह सूचना एकत्र करने में लगने वाला परिश्रम अपेक्षित परिणाम से कहीं अधिक होगा ।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई नकद इनाम की राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

	रु०
1964-65	94,150
1965-66	188,400
1966-67	168750
1967-68	146,050

(ग) इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

बिहार में एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस की गिरफ्तारी

6484. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1968 के पूर्वार्द्ध में बिहार शरीफ में आलमगंज मुहल्ले में पुलिस ने एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस को गिरफ्तार किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस पाकिस्तानी जासूस से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कागजात बरामद किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Harijan Basti, Delhi

6485. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijan Basti in Delhi, where Mahatma ji used to stay, is full of filth and stands neglected;

(b) whether the jhuggis in this Colony face demolition; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the condition of this Colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The unauthorised jhuggis put up in the municipal quarters, Harijan Basti, were demolished in August, 1967, with a view to carrying out certain improvements in the colony. There are unauthorised jhuggis on the open land adjacent to the Basti which require to be demolished but there is no immediate move to clear the land.

(c) The measures provided include sufficient number of public hydrants, a dispensary, M & C Health centre, Family Planning Centre, public latrines, a public park, a creche, nursery classes, Adult Education Classes, sewing classes and primary school.

Grant of Annual Increments to Government Employees

6486. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service rules framed from time to time viz., Fundamental Rules, Classification, Control and Appeal Rules etc. permit the withholding of an annual increment for failure to pass any increment test, without recourse to the prescribed disciplinary proceedings; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to recompense the Government servants whose increments have been so withheld?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Though withholding of increments is a minor penalty under the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, it is explained in the said Rules that withholding of increments of pay of a Government servant for failure to pass any departmental examination in accordance with the rules or orders governing the Service to which he belongs or the post which he holds or the terms of his appointment shall not amount to a penalty. It is not, therefore, necessary to have recourse to disciplinary proceedings in such cases.

(b) Where increments are withheld on account of failure on the part of the Government servant himself to pass the prescribed departmental examination in accordance with the rules or orders governing the Service to which he belongs or the post which he holds or the terms of his appointment, the question of compensating the loss sustained by him does not arise.

College Education

6487. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 741 on the 16th February, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Education Commission has considered the recommendation made by the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to suggest measures for improvement of College education; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The report of the University Grants Commission Committee was taken note of by the Education Commission while making its own recommendations regarding improvement of collegiate education.

राष्ट्रीय युवक संगठन को मान्यता

6488. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक सरकार ने किन-किन भारतीय राष्ट्रीय युवक संगठनों को मान्यता दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिये कोई जांच कराई है कि ये संगठन कहीं राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर कोई कार्य कर रहे हैं या नहीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह जांच किन-किन तिथियों को की गई थी और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवक सम्मेलन

6489. **श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य देशों की भांति भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवक सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन की सम्भावित तिथि क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नैतिक शिक्षा

6490. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छात्रों का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा उठाने तथा उनके चरित्र का निर्माण करने के लिये उनके लिये नैतिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षा 'राज्य' का विषय होने के कारण, नैतिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाने का प्रश्न भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 28(i),(ii) तथा (iii) की सीमा के भीतर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही निश्चित किया जाना है ।

Calicut Airport

6491. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to take up the construction of Calicut airport only if free land is made available;

(b) whether such a condition was imposed on any previous occasion when construction of airports was taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for imposing this condition in the case of Calicut airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. A proposal has been made to the Kerala State Government for acquisition of the land required for the construction of the aerodrome, on the understanding that as and when the Central Government take a decision to build the aerodrome, the land will be taken over and the State Government paid the cost of its acquisition. A reply from the State Government is awaited.

It has also been suggested to the State Government that it would help expedite construction of the airport if they decide to hand over the land free of cost to the Government of

India. That would enable Government of India to utilise the money that may be allotted for the airport out of the limited resources available for the purpose directly on construction rather than spend the amount on land and wait for further allocations in subsequent years. This is for the consideration of the State Government.

(b) No, Sir, but there are instances where certain State Governments have given land required for the construction of aerodromes, free of cost.

(c) Does not arise, as no such condition has been imposed in this case.

Release of Persons in Detention in West Bengal

6492. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people under detention in West Bengal have been released and further releases are under consideration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the detenues were people, who had committed acts of violence and had openly indulged in anti-national acts;

(c) if so, how many prisoners have been released, how many more are likely to be released and how many will continue to be detained; and

(d) whether Government have ensured that those who were detained for violence and anti-national activities are not released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some persons had been detained with a view to prevent them from acting in any manner prejudicial to public order.

(c) 103 political workers have been released from detention under the Preventive Detention Act since the Proclamation of President's rule in West Bengal. 42 are still in detention.

(d) While revoking orders of detion the State Government carefully examine the grounds on which the earlier orders had been made and all other relevant circumstances.

Ex-Ruler of Bastar

6493. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have ordered an enquiry into the causes of death of the ex-ruler of Bastar, the late Maharaja Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo;

(b) if so, the nature and scope of the enquiry; and

(c) whether any consultations were made with the Home Ministry by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of paragraph 17 (iii) of the State Government's resolution dated 22nd March, 1967 on the report of the Commission of Jagdalpur (1966) Inquiry (Pandey Commission), the State Government have ordered an enquiry, by an officer serving under the State Government:

(i) into the distortion of evidence by officers as pointed out by the Pandey Commission and to advise Government on action to be taken on the matter;

(ii) to find out and report under whose orders or at whose instance directly or indirectly, the evidence was distorted; and

(iii) to ascertain the manner in which Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo was killed and the person or persons responsible for causing his death.

(c) No, Sir.

सीमा सुरक्षा बल

6494. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा सुरक्षा बल के हमारे सैनिकों, अफसरों और कर्मचारियों में, जो त्रिपुरा सीमा पर मिजो पहाड़ियों तथा नागालैंड के क्षेत्रों में तैनात हैं, असन्तोष है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन्हें पूर्ण सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्या विशेष सुविधायें देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ब) सीमा सुरक्षा सेना बल

6495. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त सिपाहियों तथा अधिकारियों द्वारा मुठभेड़ों में गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों अथवा विद्रोहियों को स्थानीय राजनैतिक नेता तथा अधिकार प्राप्त व्यक्ति अपने प्रभाव से छुड़वा देते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमा पुलिस ने अब तक कितने पाकिस्तानी तथा विद्रोही गिरफ्तार किये हैं और जिन्हें बाद में छोड़ा गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में सीमा सुरक्षा बल को कोई निर्देश जारी किये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

त्रिपुरा में मारे गये उत्तर प्रदेश पी० ए० सी० के जवान

6496. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा में लगाये गये उत्तर प्रदेश के पी० ए० सी० बटालियन के 6 जवान नवम्बर अथवा दिसम्बर, 1967 में मारे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार मारे गये उन जवानों के परिवारों को केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पृथक-पृथक रूप में दी गई वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार मारे गये जवानों के परिवारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार सेवा निवृत्ति वेतन नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त सेवा निवृत्ति वेतन देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 16 नवम्बर, 1967 को उत्तर प्रदेश के पी० ए० सी० बटालियन के 7 व्यक्ति मारे गये ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने प्रत्येक मृत जवान के परिवार के लिये 500 रु० की रकम स्वीकृत की है । उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस के महानिरीक्षक ने मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों के लिये 7,750 रु० की कुल रकम वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में स्वीकृत की है ; तथा

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश असाधारण सेवा निवृत्ति वेतन नियम 1961 के अधीन आश्रितों को पेंशन तथा ग्रेचुइटी देने का विचार है ।

त्रिपुरा में पुल को आग लगाना

6497. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा सीमा पर जहां मिजो पहाड़ियों से विद्रोही अपनी शक्ति बढ़ा रहे हैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण पुल में नवम्बर अथवा दिसम्बर 1967 में उस समय आग लगा दी गई थी जब त्रिपुरा पुलिस के इंस्पेक्टर जनरल वह पुल पार कर रहे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पुलों की सुरक्षा के लिये अथवा उच्च पदों वाले अधिकारियों के संरक्षण के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 19 नवम्बर, 1967 की रात को कुछ अज्ञात उपद्रवियों ने घूपेहरा स्थित कंचनपुर कुमारघाट रोड के ऊपर एक अस्थायी पुल को आग लगा दी थी जिससे उसे मामूली क्षति पहुंची । उस समय पुलिस के इंस्पेक्टर जनरल कंचनपुर में कैम्प में ठहरे हुए थे, न कि वे उस पुल को पार कर रहे थे । पुल की कुछ ही दिनों में मरम्मत कर दी गई ।

(ख) महत्वपूर्ण पुलों की रक्षा के लिये प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं । उच्च पद वाले अधिकारियों के संरक्षण केलिये विशेष सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ।

Coaching of Students during Summer Vacations

6498. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that the school students in Delhi will be given coaching during summer vacations and they will have to take tests during September, 1968;

(b) whether it has also been decided that extra remunerations will be paid to the teachers for taking extra classes;

(c) if so, the allocation made for this purpose; and

(d) whether the Ministry has been approached for extra funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) It has been decided to provide remedial help to weak students. The question of taking test of the weak students during September, 1968 is still under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के लिये समयोपरि भत्ता

6499. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग तथा अन्य स्थानों पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को उनके वेतन की आधी राशि के बराबर समयोपरि भत्ता मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस मामले की सरकार द्वारा कोई न्यायिक जांच कराने का विचार है ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के प्रत्येक उच्च तकनीकी अधिकारी तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारी को प्रति मास कितना वेतन तथा समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया और इसी अवधि में गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ग). बराबर ऐसी मेहनत किये हुए जिसका कि फल प्रयत्न के अनुरूप नहीं होगा पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक तकनीकी कर्मचारी द्वारा प्रतिभास लिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते के बारे में सूचना संगृहीत करना संभव नहीं है। परन्तु सरकार 1964-65 से 1966–67 तक के तीन वर्षों में समस्त तकनीकी अफसरों को प्रत्येक वर्ष दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते के बारे में समेकित आधार पर सूचना एकत्रित कर रही है। यह सूचना उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सेवा की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं तथा अन्य परिचालनात्मक कारणों की वजह से कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि कार्य पर विनियुक्त करना पड़ता है। तथापि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में देय राशि को कम करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूक है तथा कर्मचारियों के संगठनों/संघों के साथ परामर्शपूर्वक इस दिशा में किये जाने वाले उपायों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है। सरकार इस मामले में न्यायिक जांच कराना आवश्यक नहीं समझती ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की तृतीय श्रेणी में पदोन्नति

6500. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के मैट्रिक पास कर्मचारी, जिनका सेवा काल 10 वर्ष से अधिक हो गया है तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नत नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा स्वतन्त्र कार्यालयों में उन मैट्रिक पास कर्मचारियों की जिन्होंने 10 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर ली है और पदोन्नत नहीं हुए हैं, संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). रेल मंत्रालय/डाक व तार विभाग और भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा तथा लेखा विभाग में एक योजना चालू है जिसके अन्तर्गत चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी उनके अधीन तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर परीक्षा के आधार पर पदोन्नत किए जाते हैं, चाहे वे मैट्रिकुलेट हों या नहीं ।

चूंकि तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों के कर्तव्य चतुर्थ श्रेणी से बिलकुल भिन्न हैं तृतीय श्रेणी पर पदोन्नति की पात्रता के लिए अभी तक चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी योग्यता प्राप्त चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को और अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध करने की सुविधा देने के लिए अभी एक योजना बनाई गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा सम्मिलित कार्यालयों में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के संवर्ग की 10 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां इन कार्यालयों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों (जो नियमित सिब्बन्दी में हैं) द्वारा भरी जाने के लिए निम्न शर्तों के अधीन उपलब्ध की जाएंगी :—

(i) चयन एक विभागीय परीक्षा के द्वारा होगा, जो उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों तक सीमित होगी जो न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक अर्हताएं नामतः मैट्रिकुलेशन या उसके बराबर अर्हताओं की आवश्यकता (मांग) को पूरा करते हैं ;

(ii) इस परीक्षा के लिये अधिकतम आयु सीमा 40 वर्ष (अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए 45 वर्ष) होगी;

(iii) कम से कम 5 वर्ष चतुर्थ श्रेणी में सेवा अनिवार्य होगी ;

(iv) इस प्रणाली द्वारा पदोन्नत व्यक्तियों की अधिकतम संख्या निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के संवर्ग में एक साल में होने वाले रिक्त स्थानों के 10 प्रतिशत तक सीमित होंगे ; न भरे गये पदों को अगले वर्ष के लिए आगे नहीं ले जाया जाएगा ।

उपर्युक्त योजना के सिद्धान्तों को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में भाग न लेने वाले कार्यालयों में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पदों को भरने के लिए लागू करने का भी निश्चय किया गया है ।

(ग) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों के लिये प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जहां तक स्वतन्त्र कार्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है सूचना शीघ्र उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Non-Payment of Salaries for Delhi Teachers

6501. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers in Delhi and New Delhi Schools have not been paid their salaries for February, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the salary bills of teachers for February, 1968 have been passed but the salary has not been paid to the teachers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to pay the salary at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (c). The Delhi Administration have issued orders on 23rd March, 1968 to make payment of salaries to all the teachers in Delhi Schools.

(b) Information about every teacher is not readily available with the Delhi Administration.

तकनीकी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

6502. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तकनीकी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1967 में विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय से सरकार ने कितने उम्मीदवार चुने हैं ;

(ख) चयन के लिये आने के लिये उम्मीदवारों का क्या-क्या शर्तें पूरा करना आवश्यक है ; और

(ग) उक्त उम्मीदवारों को उनके प्रशिक्षण की अवधि में कितनी वृत्ति अथवा वेतन दिये गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क)

आंध्र प्रदेश

1. आंध्र विश्वविद्यालय	9
2. उसमानिया विश्वविद्यालय	3
3. श्री वेंकटेश्वर विश्वविद्यालय	2
बिहार	
4. पटना विश्वविद्यालय	1
दिल्ली	
5. दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय .	4
6. इंडियन इंस्टीटूयट आफ टेकनालोजी, दिल्ली .	1

केरल

7. केरल विश्वविद्यालय . 1

मध्य प्रदेश

8. इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय 5
9. जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय 9
10. जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय 1
11. रवि शंकर विश्वविद्यालय 2
12. विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय 2

मद्रास

13. अन्नामलेई विश्वविद्यालय 10
14. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टैकनालोजी मद्रास 7
15. मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय 16
16. मदुरे विश्वविद्यालय 4

महाराष्ट्र

17. मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय 2
18. नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय 2
19. पूना विश्वविद्यालय 1

मैसूर

20. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस बंगलौर . 4
21. मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय 4

उड़ीसा

22. उत्कल विश्वविद्यालय 1

पंजाब

23. पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय . 6

राजस्थान

24. बिरला इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टैकनालोजी एण्ड साइंस, पिलानी . . 1
25. जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय 2

उत्तर प्रदेश

26. आगरा विश्वविद्यालय . 1
27. इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय 5
28. बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय 1
29. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टैकनालोजी कानपुर . 2
30. रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय . 9
31. उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय 1

पश्चिम बंगाल

32. कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय . 16
33. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टैकनालोजी खड़कपुर 5
34. जादवपुर विश्वविद्यालय . 26

(ख) उम्मीदवार को इंजीनियरी। टैकनालोजी में उपाधि अथवा समकक्ष परीक्षा प्रथम श्रेणी में या 60 प्रतिशत नम्बरों सहित उत्तीर्ण होना चाहिए और उसकी आयु पहली अगस्त, 1967 को 27 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(ग) इंजीनियरी/टैकनालोजी में स्नातक उपाधि प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को 400 रुपए मासिक और स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि पाने वालों को 440 रुपए मासिक की छात्र-वृत्ति मिलेगी ।

Posters in Duars Area of West Bengal

6503. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posters with the slogan "Guns to the peasants rather than a mid-term poll" have appeared at many places in the Duars area of Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal;

(b) whether the tea-garden workers of that area are being organised

to have forcible possession of land; and

(c) if so, the nature and extent of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The State Government have no information.

(b) and (c). Some leaders of the Naxalbari group have attempted to incite the tea garden labourers of Banarhat area, Jalpaiguri District.

इंजीनियरों को रोजगार

6504. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :**
श्री बीबीकन :
श्री अबचेजियान :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :
श्री देव राव पाटिल :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री चित्तिबाबू :

क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** 8 मार्च, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 510 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने के बारे में इस बीच विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से बातचीत पूरी हो गई है और यदि हां तो उस का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ;

(ख) क्या इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने के लिये कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसकी क्रियान्विति में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है।

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) (क) से (ग). आयोजना आयोग के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से विचार विमर्श का काम पूरा कर लिया है और सरकार के विचार के लिए सिफारिशें तैयार कर ली गई हैं। सरकार द्वारा उन्हें स्वीकार कर लेने के तुरन्त बाद उन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए योजनाएं तैयार की जाएंगी।

Service Conditions of Primary Teachers in India

6505. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be please to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to improve the service conditions of teachers working in the primary schools in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the representatives of the Federation of Primary Teachers Unions met the officers in the Education Ministry and discussed their problems; and

(d) whether Government propose to give financial aid to State Government to improve the service conditions of primary teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Education Commission has made a number of recommendations in this regard and these have been set to the State Governments who are primarily concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. It is for State Governments to emphasize on this problem.

Oriental Library, Rampur

6506. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an oriental library known as the Raza Library at Rampur (U.P.) which is the largest oriental library;

(b) if so, whether it receives any grant from Government and if so, the amount thereof;

(c) the share of the Central Government with respect to the grant in aid; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to take over the Library?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). There is an oriental library at Rampur known as Raza Library. Government is not, however, aware that this is the largest oriental Library. This Library has received in the past the following non-recurring grants on *ad hoc* basis for publication of rare manuscripts and catalogues of manuscripts:

Year	Amount Rs.
1961-62	10,000
1962-63	8,000
1964-65	7,030
1965-66	2,612
1966-67	5,482

There has been a suggestion that the Central Government may take over the Raza Library on the same lines as the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Patna. The suggestion will be considered in the light of the criteria that the Central Government may lay down on the recommendation of a Committee of experts which has recently been set up for the purpose, and which a library should fulfil before it can be considered for being declared as an institution of national importance. The Government of Uttar Pradesh will also be consulted on the suggestion.

दिल्ली परिवहन के छुट्टी दिवस भ्रमण टिकट

6507. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या **परिवहन तथा नौवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) : क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन द्वारा 'जहां चाहे घूमिये'' योजना के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये छुट्टी दिवस भ्रमण टिकट केवल अंग्रेजी में ही छपे तथा जारी किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इससे उन हजारों व्यक्तियों को कठिनाई होती है जो इस विदेशी भाषा को नहीं जानते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन टिकटों को हिन्दी में छापने तथो जारी करने का प्रबन्ध करेगी ।

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). टिकट का उपयोग करने वाले व्यक्ति का नाम, उम्र और हस्ताक्षर सूचित करने के लिये प्रत्येक टिकट में तीन कालम हैं। चूंकि ये टिकट हस्तांतरणीय नहीं हैं अत : जो कर्मचारी इन टिकटों को जारी करता है उसे टिकट को जारी करने से पूर्व टिकट खरीदने वाले का नाम व उम्र कालम में भरनी पड़ी है। उसे खरीदने वाले को अपनी उपस्थिति में हस्ताक्षर करने के लिये उचित स्थान भी सूचित करना होता है। जारी किये जाने के पूर्व टिकटों में तारीख और महीना पंच कर दिया जाता है। इस उपरोक्त तथ्य के कारण यात्री को टिकट के बारे में समझने या भरने के लिये कुछ भी नहीं रह जाता है। अतएव टिकटों के अंगरेजी में छपे होने के कारण यात्री को किसी प्रकार की असुविधा होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। फिर भी इन टिकटों को हिन्दी में भी मुद्रित कराने की संभावना

पर दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा।

दिल्ली में प्राइवेट उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल

6508. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे प्राइवेट स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली शिक्षा निदेशालय ने तथा केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने मान्यता दी है परन्तु उन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलती है ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके अध्यापकों को मान्यता प्राप्त तथा अनुदान लेने वाले अन्य प्राइवेट उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों तथा सरकारी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों की तुलना में कुल उपलब्धियां कम मिलती हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस के कारण ऐसे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों में बहुत असन्तोष है ;

(घ) क्या इन स्कूलों में लिये जाने वाले शुल्क बहुत अधिक हैं और अन्य बातों के लिये भी बड़ी राशि ली जाती है ; और

(ङ) इन स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनक्रमों में विषमता दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को सुविधायें

6509. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को उनके द्वारा अपनी हड़ताल समाप्त कर दिये जाने के बाद चिकित्सा तथा मकान आदि की सुविधाएं देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) इस बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त हुए प्रस्तावों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). अध्यापकों को चिकित्सा तथा मकान देने की सुविधाओं का प्रश्न हड़ताल समाप्त करने से पहले ही दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन था। दिल्ली प्रशासन केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देने की सम्भावना पर विचार कर रहा है और उन्होंने अध्यापकों को मकान देने की योजना भी बनाई है जिस के लिये सरकार उपयुक्त धन प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pakistanis in Kutch

6510. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are still large number of Pakistanis in Kutch;

(b) if so, the total number of them who were arrested and who are absconding;

(c) the steps taken to trace them out; and

(d) whether the State Government have asked the Centre to help in tracing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Medium of Instructions at University Stage

6511. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government have asked the Central Government to permit the former to introduce the regional language as medium of instructions at the University stage;

(b) if so, whether any reply has been sent to them;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) when the instructions are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There has been no communication from the State Government to the Ministry of Education on this subject.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Freighter Corporation for Food Dropping in NEFA

6512. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a Freighter Corporation on the model of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the purpose of air transportation of cargo and food dropping in the NEFA area as the licence of the private firm entrusted with work has been cancelled; and

(b) if so, when the Corporation is likely to start functioning and the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The work of dropping of supplies in NEFA area has been taken over by the Indian Air Force. It is, therefore, not proposed to set up a separate Freighter Corporation for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistani Nationals in India

6513. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistanis who entered India with visas since 1960;

(b) how many of them have returned to Pakistan after the expiry of their visas and how many of them have been staying without valid visas; and

(c) the steps taken to trace them and send them back to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Article 356 of the Constitution

6514. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to invoke only one part of Article 356; that is assumption of legislative functions by Parliament, in regard to Punjab without disturbing the Ministry there;

(b) whether a similar proposal was under consideration in respect of West Bengal;

(c) whether the opinion of the Supreme Court will be sought under Article 143 before introducing this "novel" procedure; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the reason for not making the special reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The question of invoking any part of article 356 to Punjab has not been considered at all.

(b) In connection with the situation in West Bengal following the rulings of the Speaker of the State Assembly, Government were advised that it would be competent for the Parliament, on a Proclamation being issued under clause (b) of article 356, to undertake certain appropriate measures to enable the Assembly to start functioning again.

(c) and (d). It is not considered necessary to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the matter referred to in part (b) of the question.

अपराध विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1932 की धारा 7

6515. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रमुख कांग्रेसी नेताओं द्वारा स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से पहिले अपराध विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1932 की धारा 7 के विरुद्ध, दिये गये वक्तव्यों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने उस समय एक आश्वासन दिया था कि इस धारा के उपबन्धों का कार्मिक संघ, आन्दोलन के विरुद्ध प्रयोग नहीं किया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस विधि का इस समय कार्मिक संघ आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को हिदायतें जारी करेगी कि वे उचित और वैध कार्मिक संघ आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का प्रयोग न करें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार को राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष के दौरान अधिनियम के कुछ उपबन्धों का विरोध किये जाने की सामान्य जानकारी है किन्तु निश्चित वक्तव्यों अथवा आश्वासनों को एतिहासिक अभिलेखों के संदर्भ में सत्यापित करना पड़ेगा।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सूचना भेजे जाने के बाद ही इस मामले की परीक्षा की जा सकती है।

Sale of Consumer Goods in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6516. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration or a new Co-operative Store formed for the purpose of taking over the trade of Nicobar Islands had imported various consumer goods and other merchandise in 1967 for sale to public in the Nicobar Islands with effect from 1st April, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of the last minute instructions

issued by the Home Ministry to be Andaman Administration, those goods were not ultimately taken to Nicobar Islands but had to be sold to merchants in Andaman Islands at huge loss; if not, the true facts of the matter; and

(c) the value of goods so imported and the amount realised from their sale in Andaman Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). In pursuance of Government's decision to end monopoly of the non-tribals in the matter of trade in Nicobars, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration purchased various consumer goods worth Rs. 57,934.00 for sale in Car Nicobar through departmental stores. Purchases worth Rs. 48,557.00 were made through M/s. Hauar Trading Company, Calcutta, and for the remaining amount through other wholesalers at Port Blair. However, subsequently it was decided that the licence of the existing non-tribal firm may be extended by 3 months by which date the Nicobarese would be able to take over the trade themselves. The goods and the invoices were, therefore, transferred to tht Consumer Cooperative Stores, Port Blair who made payment of bills to the suppliers direct. There was no loss to the Government in this transaction, because the entire sum of Rs. 57,934.00 was ultimately paid by the Consumer Cooperative Stores.

Car Nicobar Trading Co. & Nancowrie Trading Co.

6517. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied that the Car Nicobar Trading Co. and Nancowrie Trading Co., having monopoly trade licence in Car Nicobar Island and Nancowrie Group of islands respectively and in which tribals of Nicobar Islands have 50 per cent interests; are getting full price from the existing selling agencies for their copra and betelnuts shipped by them to mainland markets;

(b) whether Government have evolved any measures to ensure that these firms, and through them the tribal people, get full price for their copra and betelnuts shipped for sale to mainland markets; and

(c) the net prices per quintal of copra and betelnuts obtained by these firms during 1966-67 after deducting all expenses from the stage of taking delivery from the ship upto their sale and delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Car Nicobar Trading Co. is operating at Car Nicobar by virtue of an interim injunction issued by the Calcutta High Court though their licence expired on 30th June, 1967. However, since 1st July, 1967 they are not trading in copra and betelnuts. A purely tribal company, *viz.*, Nicobarese Commercial Company, started functioning at Car Nicobar from 1st July, 1967 and no licence is required by this company of tribals under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956.

At Nancowrie, the licence of the Nancowrie Trading Company expired on 30th September, 1967, but they also obtained an interim injunction from the Calcutta High Court and are carrying on their trade and business by virtue of this injunction.

The matter is sub-judice and information about prices obtained by the firms in 1966-67 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी टाइपराईटिंग प्रशिक्षण के लिये अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां

6518. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसे अहिन्दी भाषी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी में टाइपिंग और शार्टहैण्ड का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं एक या दो अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां देती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये वेतन वृद्धियां हिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी जाती हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल के निदेशक ने सरकार से ऐसा भेदभाव समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की है और उन्होंने इस संबंध में कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन हिन्दी टंकण परीक्षा पास करने पर सभी अराजपत्रित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 12 मास की अवधि के लिये एक वेतनवृद्धि की राशि के बराबर निजी वेतन दिया जाता है। हिन्दी आशुलेखन की परीक्षा पास करने पर ऐसे कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है, एक वेतन-वृद्धि के बराबर राशि का विशेष वेतन दिया जाता है तथा जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी से भिन्न है, उन्हें दो वेतन-वृद्धियों के बराबर राशियों का निजी वेतन दिया जाता है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Strike by Marine Employees, Calcutta

6519. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4,000 Marine employees observed token strike for twelve hours on the 12th March, 1968 in protest against temporary suspension of a marine employee at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the movement of ships was completely suspended as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) There was a strike by about 150 marine employees of the Calcutta Port Commissioners on the 12th March as a protest against the suspension of a driver pending enquiry into a case against him of alleged assault.

(b) Yes.

(c) The men returned to work on an assurance given by the Calcutta Port Commissioners that an immediate enquiry would be instituted into the matter and completed within 15 days.

विश्वविद्यालय मानी जाने वाली शिक्षा संस्थायें

6520. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी जामा मिलिया, दिल्ली तथा गुजरात विद्यापीठ को राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा प्रदान किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ग) उक्त विश्वविद्यालयों में से प्रत्येक को 1962 से आज तक प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि सहायता के रूप में दी गई है; और

(घ) उन्हें भविष्य में अधिक सहायता देने के लिये विचाराधीन योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम 1967 की धारा 3 के अधीन इन संस्थाओं को 'समझे जाने वाले' विश्वविद्यालय घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) अनुमोदित कार्यकलापों के लिए घाटे को पूरा करने के आधार पर अनुरक्षण अनुदान दिया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित विकास योजनाओं के लिए आयोग की निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार अनुदान में आयोग का भी भाग होता है।

(ग) शिक्षा मंत्रालय और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा 1962 से अब तक निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिये गये हैं :—

वर्ष	काशी विद्यापीठ	गुजरात विद्यापीठ	जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
1962-63	—	2,25,000.00	5,82,500.00
1963-64	1,35,176.87	50,000.00	8,57,150.00
1964-65	4,06,426.88	2,44,044.00	10,51,098.00
1965-66	7,08,905.16	7,97,000.00	17,55,028.00
1966-67	11,50,380.29	7,04,399.00	15,15,937.00
1967-68	9,35,575.81	9,00,214.54	15,19,114.79

(घ) 1966-71 के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान ने सहायता के लिए निम्नलिखित विकास योजनाएं अनुमोदित की हैं :—

. काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी :

1. समाज कार्य, समाज शास्त्र अंग्रेजी हिन्दी, अर्थ शास्त्र, इतिहास तथा पुस्तकालय विभागों में अतिरिक्त स्टाफ।

2. पुस्तकालय पुस्तकों की खरीद।

3. पुस्तकालय छात्रावास गैर-आवासी छात्र केन्द्र, अध्यापक होस्टल, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, कुलपति के निवास सहित स्टाफ क्वार्टर, अतिथि भवन हाबी वर्कशाप और छापेखाने के भवन के निर्माण के लिए।

4. छापे खाने, पुस्तकालय और समाज कार्य तथा हिन्दी और हाबी वर्कशाप के विभागों के लिए उपस्कर।

5. प्रकाशन कार्य।

II. गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद :

1. शिक्षा, दर्शन तथा तुलनात्मक—धर्म, समाज कल्याण, अंग्रेजी भाषा यूनिट, गुजराती और पुस्तकालय के विभागों के लिए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ।

2. शिक्षा और दर्शन तथा तुलनात्मक—धर्म की विभागीय पुस्तकों की खरीद।

3. केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय छात्रावास, अध्यापक होस्टल, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के भवनों तथा कुलपति के निवास तथा अध्ययन ब्लाक सहित स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए।

4. शिक्षा तथा शिल्प कला कार्य के लिये उपस्कर।

III. जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, नई दिल्ली

1. इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीतिक शास्त्र, हिन्दी, फारसी तथा विज्ञान (भौतिकी रसायन तथा गणित) के विभागों तथा अध्यापक कालेजों के लिए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ।

2. केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, छात्रावास, छात्र-गृह, गैर आवासी छात्र केन्द्र, अध्यापक होस्टल के भवनों तथा कुलपति के निवास तथा अध्यापन ब्लाक (विज्ञान) सहित स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए।

3. विज्ञान विभागों के लिए उपस्कर।

4. पुस्तकालय पुस्तकों की खरीद।

5. प्रकाशन।

आयोग ने इन संस्थाओं को यह भी सलाह दी है कि कुछ प्राथमिकताओं तथा कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं के अन्दर इन कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए।

पटना जंक्शन तथा पटना सिटी रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम बदलना

6521. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय की अनुमति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पटना जंक्शन तथा पटना सिटी रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम बदल कर क्रमश: पाटलीपुत्र तथा पटना साहिब रखने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ग) क्या यह सिफारिश गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय कर लिये जाने की संभावना है और इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जी हां श्रीमान्।

(घ) इस प्रकार के मामलों में किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचने से पहले विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से सलाह लेनी पड़ती है तथा ऐसी सलाहों में कुछ समय अवश्य लगता है। इसलिए निर्णय किये जाने की कोई निश्चित अवधि बताना संभव नहीं है।

Demolition of Shops in Chandigarh

6522. SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administration of Chandigarh has demolished Patel, Janta and Randhawa markets with bulldozers and has forcibly ejected the shopkeejers; and

(b) whether it is a fac tthat sufficient notice was not given to the shopkeepers before ejecting them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The unauthorised squatttrs of Patel, Janta and Rondhawa markets numbering about 145, 70 and 68 respectively were removed by the Chandigarh Administration after the notices given to them under Section 173 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. The squatters complied with the notice and vacated the site. After the site had been.

cleared by the encroachers a bull-dozer was used to level the ground to make it fit for further use.

U.G.C. Grades of Pay to Teachers of Privately Managed Schools/Colleges

6523. SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some representation from the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh regarding the grant of University Grants Commission grades to the teachers of privately managed Colleges and Schools in Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Linguistic Survey of India

6524. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a new linguistic survey of India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what is the present population of the Maithili speaking people in India and in which district of Bihar they predominate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the 1961 Census, 4,984,811 persons in India returned Maithili as their mother tongue. Maithili speaking people predominate in Darbhanga and Saharsa Districts of Bihar where they constitute more than 65 per cent of the total population of each of these districts.

Phizo's contact with Lachit Sena of Assam

6525. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Phizo is in contact with the Lachit Sena in Assam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government have no such information.

Explosives used in Gauhati-riots

6526. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some rare explosives are believed to have been used in cases of arson during the Republic Day disturbances in Gauhati;

(b) whether the bricks of a factory burnt down during the disturbances were found to have melted into a glassy substance which was possible only in a temperature of more than 1,000 degree C; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigations made in this regard and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Suspension of Policemen in Delhi

6527. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Assistant Sub-Inspector and a Head Constable of the Shakurbasti police Post, Delhi were suspended on the 11th March, 1968 following a statement by a minor girl of the area alleging that the two Policemen had misbehaved when she went to the Police Post in connection with a Police inquiry; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the persons have been placed under suspension from 11th March 1968 and further enquiries are in progress.

Sirens in Calcutta

6528. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", dated the 7th March 1968 to the effect that all the sirens in Calcutta, sounded on every Saturday at 8 a.m. by way of practice, totally failed;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made into the causes thsereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such a thing from happening when it is needed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Investigations have been made into the cause of failure and the defects rectified. Instead of testing the sirens only once a week as was the practice earlier, all sirens are now being tested every day at 9 a.m. so that the defects, if any, may be detected and rectified immediately.

Central School, Ernakulam

6529. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central School at Ernakulam (Kerala) only English and Hindi is taught;

(b) if so, why the Regional language, Malayalam is not being taught in this school; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce Malayalam also in curriculum of the school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) These are the only two modern Indian languages taught in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas including the Ernakulam Kendriya Vidyalaya.

(b) The Syllabus and curriculum of the Kendriya Vidyalayas is uniform in all parts of the country, so that the mobile children of eligible Central Government employees for whom primarily these schools have been established, do not suffer dislocation in education. Instruction in regional language does not form part of the course.

(c) No, Sir, although the Sangathan has issued instructions permitting the schools to arrange teaching of the regional language, outside the school time table and courses, on the basis that the Sangathan and the beneficiaries will share equally the allowance to be paid to the part-time teacher.

कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशें

6530. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोठारी आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में गैर-सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : गैर-सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है। इस बात का निर्णय स्वयं राज्य सरकारों पर है कि प्रत्येक सिफारिश के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जाए।

पर्यटन के विकास के लिये प्रचार

6531. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से विदेशों में प्रचार अभियान आरम्भ करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में प्रचार करने के लिये विदेशों में कुछ प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग गत कई वर्षों में अपने विदेश स्थित पर्यटन कार्यालयों के द्वारा संसार के विभिन्न भागों में प्रचार-अभियान चलाता रहा है। अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में एयर इंडिया के सहयोग से, जिनके कि विदेशों में बहुत से कार्यालय हैं, इन प्रचार अभियानों को और अधिक तीव्र कर दिया जायेगा। विदेशों में विज्ञापन सवर्गीय प्रचार कार्य तथा जन-सम्पर्क पर 66 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है।

प्रचार अभियान के तीन स्वरूप हैं :

(।) समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं जैसी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से विज्ञापन; (।।) सवर्गीय प्रचार कार्य, जैसे प्रदर्शनियों, मेलों वगैरह में भाग लेना; खिड़की प्रदर्शन, फिल्म शो आदि का आयोजन, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक आयोजनों तथा अन्य पर्यटन-अभिवृद्धि विषयक क्रिया-कलापों में योगदान और (।।।) जनसम्पर्क जिसमें पर्यटन विभाग के अतिथि के रूप में यात्रा लेखकों एवं यात्रा-व्यवसाय के प्रमुख सदस्यों को भारत में आमंत्रित करना भी सम्मिलित है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पर्यटन का विकस

6532. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन के विकास के लिये भारत सरकार ने कितनी समितियां गठित की हैं; और

(ख) इन समितियों के सदस्य कौन कौन हैं और वे कब से सदस्य हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) पर्यटन के विकास के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित

ो समितियों का निर्माण किया गया है :—

(।) पर्यटन विकास परिषद्,

(।।) होटल पुनरालोकन व सर्वेक्षण समिति।

(ख) उन संकल्पों की जिनके द्वारा पर्यटन विकास परिषद् और होटल पुनरालोकन व सर्वेक्षण समिति गठित की गयी हैं, प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रख दी गई हैं, [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या 776/6। पर्यटन विकास परिषद को 31-3-68 को उसके कार्यकाल की अवधि की समाप्ति पर पुनर्गठित किया जा रहा है।

अहोम ताई मंगोलिया स्टेट कौंसिल, असाम

6533. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम की अहोम ताई मंगोलिया स्टेट कौंसिल ने एक पृथक अहोम मंगोल राज्य की मांग सरकार से की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). आसाम के प्रस्तावित पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में आसाम की अहोम ताई मंगोलिया राज्य परिषद् (स्टेट कौंसिल) ने सरकार से कहा है कि आसाम के दो ऊपरी जिलों, शिवसागर तथा लखीमपुर को मिलाकर एक अलग राज्य बनाया जाय अथवा संघीय योजना अपनाने पर एक अलग संघबद्ध इकाई बनाई जाय। सरकार इस मांग के पक्ष में नहीं है।

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में अपहरण का मामला

6534. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम की आरती नामक एक अवयस्क बालिका ने जिसका अपहरण कर लिया गया था पुलिस को एक ऐसे गिरोह के बारे में सूचना दी है, जो दिल्ली में लड़कियों का अपहरण करता है;

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले कई महीनों से दिल्ली में अवयस्क लड़कियों के अपहरण की घटनायें बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनायों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) जब कभी भी अपहरण के मामलों की रिपोर्ट की जाती है तब ऐसे लापता व्यक्तियों के विवरण अपराधी गुप्त राजपत्र में प्रकाशित कर दिये जाते हैं तथा सभी पुलिस थानों और राज्यों को भेजे जाते हैं। ऐसी घटनाओं की जांच के लिये खोये हुए व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने वाले एक आरक्षी दल की स्थापना भी की गई है।

Artificial Rain Experiment

6536. SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the result of artificial rain-mak-

ing experiments carried out so far;

(b) the reasons why pockets of drought, particularly in the Mysore State, have not been subjected to the experiment; and

(c) the reasons for not expediting and enlarging the experiment, considering its importance to agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The experiments carried out so far generally indicated an average increase of rainfall to the extent of about 20 per cent in the target area of 500 sq. kilomteres. However, some of the experiments showed negative results.

(b) Artificial rain making experiments have not progressed to the extent that these can be successfully tried in any region where pockets of drought exist.

(c) Artificial rain making cannot be enlarged on operational scale unless pilot experiments conducted in the regions in question reveal promising results for a minimum period of five consecutive seasons.

Activities of the "Red Flag Party"

6537. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI KAMALANATHAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:
SHRI DURAIRASU:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a party by name 'Red Flag Party' has sprung up in South India with a view to propagate violent revolution; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to curb the activities of the party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A 'Red flag Movement' for propagating violent revolution has been started in Madras by *Nanjil Selcan*.

(b) The Government are keeping a careful watch over the activities of this movement.

महाराष्ट्र की शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अनुदान

6538. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र की किन शिक्षा संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने परिसर योजना के अन्तर्गत 1966 और 1967 में अनुदान दिये हैं तथा ऐसी प्रत्येक संस्था को कितना कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उन शिक्षा संस्थाओं को मिलने वाले अनुदान की राशि बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT 777/68] ।

(ख) और (ग) धन की कमी के कारण अनुदान की रकम बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं है।

महाराष्ट्र की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों के लिये ठहरने की व्यवस्था

6539. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आवास की समुचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण महाराष्ट्र के ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को देखने आने वाले पर्यटकों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) पर्यटकों के लिये महाराष्ट्र राज्य में सरकार द्वारा कितने होटल खोले गये हैं तथा वे कहां कहां हैं ; और

(घ) आवास गृहों तथा होटलों का निर्माण करने के लिये संगठनों तथा व्यक्तियों को किन शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की जो कि एक सरकारी क्षेत्र का उद्यम है जुहू समुद्र-तट पर एक होटल बनाने की योजना है। पर्यटन रुचि के उन स्थानों की सूची जहां कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर योजना की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत आवास की व्यवस्था की गयी है और जहां कि चौथी पंजवर्षीय योजना में आवास की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है विवरण में दी गयी है जो कि सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 778/68]

(ग) औरंगाबाद में औरंगाबाद होटल रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाया जाता है।

(घ) इस समय होटल उद्योग को वित्तीय सहायता राज्य वित्त निगमों या औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से उपलब्ध होती है जोकि होटल उद्योग को सामान्यतया प्रायोजना की पूंजी लागत का 50 प्रतिशत तक ऋण देते हैं। सरकारी या गैर सरकार लिमिटेड कम्पनियों द्वारा आरंभ की जाने वाले और पर्यटन महत्व के क्षेत्रों में स्थित अनुमोदित होटल प्रायोजनाओं को ब्याज देय ऋणों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता सरकार द्वारा स्थापित होटल विकास निगम से भी उपलब्ध होगी। ऋण की राशि नियत परिसम्पति अर्थात नये निर्माण-कार्यों के मामले में भूमि, इमारत और अन्य अचल सम्पति के मूल्य की दो तिहाई तक होगी, जिसका वापस भुगतान 9 वर्षों में करना होगा। विस्तार नवीकरण करने वाली अनुमोदित होटल प्रायोजनाओं के मामलों में ऋण की राशि खर्च की जाने वाली राशि की 50 प्र० होगी और उसका 7½ वर्षों में वापस भुगतान करना होगा। इन ऋणों पर दी जाने वाली ब्याज की दर वही 7% वार्षिक होगी जो सरकार औद्योगिक उद्यमों से लेती है।

Bodo Language Speaking People

6540. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last Census, the Bodo language speaking people of Assam have been included in the list of Assamese-speaking population;

(b) the number of Assamese-speaking population and the number of Bodo speaking population in Assam; and

(c) the number of other languages (other than Assamese and Bodo) spoken in Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No. Sir.

(b) According to the 1961 Census the number of persons with Assamese as Mother tongue and Bodo|Boro as Mother tongue, in Assam, is 6,784,271 and 280,343, respectively.

(c) At the 1961 Census, 190 languages besides Assamese and Bodo|Boro, were returned as mother tongues by the population enumerated in Assam.

दिल्ली में अश्लील पुस्तकों की बिक्री

6541. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की कुछ महिलाओं ने अश्लील साहित्य की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये हाल में सरकार को ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) अश्लील पुस्तकों तथा प्रकाशनों की बिक्री इत्यादि भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 292 तथा 293 के अधीन दण्डनीय है । अश्लील प्रकाशनों की रचना, बिक्री तथा प्रसार पर रोक लगाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि मुख्यतः जिला स्तर पर अश्लील सामग्री का पता लगाने तथा उसकी छानबीन करने के लिये प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था मजबूत की जाय ताकि विधि के उपबन्धों का और अधिक प्रभावशाली उपयोग किया जा सके। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि उन पुस्तक-भण्डारों पर, जो अश्लील प्रकाशन आदि रखते हुए पाये जाते है बार-बार छापे मारे जाय ।

राजनीतिक पीड़ित लोग

6542. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में राजनीतिक पीड़ित निधि से विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल कितने राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) ऐसी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या कांग्रेस के अतिरिक्त दलों के राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को भी ऐसी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की दलवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या उनके पुनर्वास के लिये कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L. T. 779/68]

(ग) तथा (घ) गृह-मंत्री के स्वेच्छानुदान से राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को कठिन परिस्थितियों में आर्थिक सहायता बिना किसी पार्टी के सम्बन्ध का ध्यान रखते हुए दी जाती है ।

(ङ) तथा (च) राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की सहायता तथा पुनर्वास राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है और उन्होंने उनकी सहायता के लिये योजनायें बनाई हैं जिनके अनुसार उनको नकद अनुदान, पेंशन, जमीन जुर्माने की वापसी, कर्जे और बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये सहायता दी जाती है । कठिनाई के व्यक्तिगत मामलों में गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छानुदान से मामूली-सा नकद अनुदान भी दिया जाता है । इस बारे में कोई और योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Shipbuilding and Construction of Ports and Harbours

6543. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nordic countries have bten urged upon t coollaborate with India in the fields of ship-building and the construction of ports and harbours;

(b) whether any offers have been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Murder of a Girl in New Delhi

6544. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a young girl was killed in Delhi and two persons injured by a man who ran berserk in Golf Links on the 15th March, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether any investigations have been made into the incident; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to prevent the occurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (c): It is reported that following a family quarrel, a young girl was allegedly stabbed fatally in Golf Links by a person on 15th March, 1968. It is alleged that the person also attacked the father and the brother of the girl.

The Delhi Police have registered a case u/s 302/307 IPC in this connection. The person concerned has been arrested.

(d) The investigation is in progress. Preventive action is taken under various provisions of the law by the Police whenever there is apprehension of breach of peace or commission of Crime.

Vacancies in Newspapers

6545. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Central Government organizations collect large sums of money by announcing a few vacancies in the newspapers and demanding a certain fee to accompany the application;

(b) whether they have been deriving undue advantage from the increasing unemployment in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps Government envisage to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Generally it may be said that this is not true. However, if names of the organisations are given, the matter will be looked into.

Passi Badarpur Road (Assam)

6546. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam has been made all whether road and blacktopping completed;

(b) whether the work on the road-bridge on the River "Barak" on the Passi-Badarpur Road has been started; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Except for the bridges over the River Luba and the River Barak at Badarpur, the road is now an all-weather road throughout, but it has not been blacktopped as yet. Three

estimates for the improvement of the road, including blacktopping, from mile 49 to mile 118, have been received from the State Government, and are under examination.

(b) and (c). No Sir. The estimate for the construction of the bridge has been sanctioned and, after a decision is reached by the State Government on the tenders received for the bridge, work on it will be started.

"Son-Et-Lumiere" Show in South India

6547. SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI SUBRAVELU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to arrange for "Son-et-Lumiere" show in the South India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal to mount a son-et-lumiere show in the Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, in collaboration with the Govt. of Madras and the Meenakshi temple authorities is under examination. The cost of the production is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs, of which Rs. 4 lakhs will be in foreign exchange for importing the son-et-lumiere equipment, payment of fees to technicians, etc.

Advanced Technical Institutions with Foreign Assistance

6548. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the Governments of West Germany and Japan for setting up advanced technical institutes in India;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the special reasons for favouring collaboration with the Soviet Union in setting up advanced technical institutes in India; and

(d) the terms and conditions for Indo-Soviet collaboration for higher technological institutes in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b) No proposal has been made to the Federal Republic of Germany for assistance in the establishment of any new technical institute.

The question of asking Japanese assistance for certain special technical education projects is still under consideration.

(c) There are no special reasons for favouring Soviet assistance for technical education projects. The policy of the Central Government is to utilise assistance from developed countries wherever it is available and needed for our projects.

(d) Under the agreement signed in December, 1966, the Soviet Government will extend a long-term credit to finance the project of establishing advanced centres in aeronautics, geophysics, materials science and instrumentation and automation. The credit is to be repaid by India in 12 annual instalments with interest of 2.5 per cent in Indian rupees.

Bombs Explosion Incidents in Bengal

6549. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb throwing incidents that took place in West Bengal during the period from the 31st March, 1967 to 31st March, 1968;

(b) the figures of casualties of such violent activities;

(c) whether Government undertook any investigation to examine the nature and source of production of such bombs;

(d) if so, the findings of such investigation; and

(e) the motives and agencies behind such bomb throwing incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Delhi-Moscow Air Agreement

6550. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed recently between Russia and India as a result of the talks held between the delegations of two countries on pool arrangements between Air India and Aeroflot; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was agreed that Aeroflot and Air India will resume their pool relations on the route Moscow/Delhi/Moscow from 1st April, 1968, which had been discontinued since April, 1965. It was further agreed that the revenues earned in the operations of Air India and Aeroflot on the route Moscow/Delhi/Moscow shall be shared on a fifty-fifty basis between the two airlines, with the stipulation that it would be reviewed every six months to ensure that it worked smoothly.

पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वेतन मानों में असमानता

6551. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब, दिल्ली तथा हरियाणा के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों में बड़ी असमानता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में पुनरीक्षित वेतन मान किस तारीख से लागू किये गये थे और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की है;

(घ) क्या पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में पुनरीक्षित वेतन मान कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में भी ये वेतन मान लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क), (ख), (घ) और (ङ) एक विवरण जिस से प्रतीत होगा कि पंजाब, हरयाणा और दिल्ली के अध्यापको की संशोधित परिलब्धियो में विशेष असमानता नहीं है और इन तीनो हालातों में साधारणतः परिलब्धियां कोठारी आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई परिलब्धियों से ज्यादा है। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया दखिये संख्या—LT 780/68]।

(ग) पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकारों ने वेतन मान 1–11 –66 और 67 क्रमानुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता के लिये बिना बढ़ाये हैं।

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना

6552. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-मंत्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कर रहे शिक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) ऐसे शिक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है जो दस वर्ष अथवा इस से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं परन्तु जिन्हें अभी तक स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है ; और

(ग) ऐसे शिक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में भेजा गया है अथवा जिन्हें अभी तक एक वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिये भेजा गया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) 201 ।

(ख) 111 अब 100 पद स्थायी कर दिये गये हैं और इन पदों पर अध्यपकों की पुष्टि करने के संबंध में कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ग) हिन्दी शिक्षण केन्द्र भारत भर में फैले हुए हैं जिन में अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं । हिन्दी शिक्षक के पदों के साथ देश के किसी भी भाग में स्थानांतरण का दायित्व रहता है । सरकार की नीति यह है कि जो शिक्षक अपने राज्यों के अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्यों में 4 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं उन के स्थान में धीरे धीरे शिक्षकों को रखा जाये जो अपने गृह-नगर के निकट अधिक लम्बे समय से कार्य करते रहे हैं । यह सूचना एकत्र करने में होने वाला परिश्रम अपेक्षित परिणाम से कहीं अधिक होगा ।

Cases of hanging in District Jail, Port Blair

6553. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of hanging was reported from the District Jail, Port Blair, Andaman Island in the middle of January, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the alleged incident was reported to the Superintendent of Jail; and

(d) when did he first visit the Jail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deceased was admitted to the District Jail, Port Blair on the 8th January, 1968, as undertrial prisoner, remanded to judicial custody upto 20th January, 1968, under section 32 of Regulation 3 of 1876 (Illicit Possession of liquor) on warrant of the court of Magistrate II Class, Port Blair. He was seen alive in normal condition in his cell as about 10.45 P.M. on 15th January, 1968. He was found by warders, hanging in his cell from the iron bar of the ventilator, at 11 P.M. on 15th January, 1968. A magisterial enquiry was conducted by Additional District Magistrate, Port Blair. It has been found to be a case of suicide.

(c) At 1.20 A.M. on the 16th January, 1968.

(d) At about 9.00 A.M. on the 16th January, 1968. However, the Jailor had already visited the jail at 1.42 A.M. on the 16th January, 1968.

Second Port at Visakhapatnam

6554. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese port survey experts have submitted a report recommending the construction of another harbour at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, their findings and recommendations in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The Japanese Government Port Survey Team, which visited India recently for undertaking a pre-investment survey of the project relating to the establishment of a second port outlet for Bailadilla Ore at or near Visakhapatnam, have submitted an interim report. After examining the various alternative lay-outs, the

team has agreed tentatively in principle that the establishment of an enclosed protected harbour at Visakhapatnam with a slightly longer breakwater and using existing stockpile arrangements is the best.

The team's final report is expected in about three month's time. The Government of India will take a final decision on the project on receipt of the team's final report and the feasibility report from the Consultants.

Beautification of Bhakra to attract more Tourists

6555. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Administration has sent a scheme for the beautification of Bhakra for attracting more tourists; and

(b) if so, its main features and whether Government propose to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Administration for the beautification of Bhakra to attract more tourists. However, Government of India propose to construct a Cafetaria at Gobindsagar at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs, and have plans to provide boating facilities as well at an additional cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

मुस्लिम लीग के नेताओं के साथ शेख अब्दुल्ला की बातचीत

6556. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 फरवरी, 1968 को शेख अब्दुल्ला ने दिल्ली में मुस्लिम लीग के नेताओं के साथ कुछ गुप्त बातचीत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). शासन को विदित हुआ है कि तारीख 16 फरवरी, 1968 शेख अब्दुल्ला मुस्लिम लीग के कुछ नेताओं से दिल्ली में मिले थे। उनकी क्या बातचीत हुई यह प्रशासन को नहीं बताया गया है। अतः उसके प्रति शासन की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में मकानों का पंजीयन

6557. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मकानों के पंजीयन में आय-कर तथा स्टाम्प फीस के अपवंचन के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). इस प्रकार की शिकायतें समय समय पर प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। भारतीय टिकट अधिनियम (Indian Stamp Act) के अधीन अनिवार्यतः जांच की जाती है तथा मामलों पर या तो सन्धि शुल्क के भुगतान करने पर समझौता करने पर समझौता कर लिया जाता है अथवा न्यायालयों में मुकदमें चलाये जाते हैं।

Central Staff Training and Research Institute

6558. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Staff Training and Research Institute;

(b) if so, whether this Institute is being set up in collaboration with any other country;

(c) the place where this Institute is likely to be located; and

(d) how this Institute will be different from the existing training schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Delhi Administration

6559. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Inspectorate staff in each Department of the Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of representations of Inspectorate staff in connection with their service matters pending with their Heads of Departments (Department-wise) and with the Delhi Administration;

(c) the number of cases of Inspectorate staff (Department-wise) pending in the court of law in connection with their service matters; and

(d) whether it is possible to settle their matters by conciliation and any attempt has been made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-781/68].

Regional Research Laboratories Jorhat and Hyderabad

6560. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various inventions/devices explored by the Regional Research Laboratories, Jorhat and Hyderabad respectively since their inception;

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote the inventions/devices explored; and

(c) if no steps have been taken the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-782/68].

(b) Main steps adopted for the promotion of inventions/devices are as under:—

1. By publishing and widely circulating non-technical notes of processes developed.
2. By holding practical demonstrations and Pilot Plant investigations.
3. By participating in Exhibitions organised by Central and State Governments and important public organisations.
4. By releasing patented processes for commercial exploitation through National Research De_lopment Corporation, New Delhi.
5. By releasing know-how of processes, particularly those which are not patented directly to industry by Laboratories concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Government Employees in Chandigarh

6562. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4,000 Central Government employees posted in Chandigarh have submitted a charter of their demands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have decided a start a work-to-rule campaign and a pen-*cum*-tool-down strike from April 2, to press their demands; and

(c) if so, their demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A letter containing some demands was submitted to the Post Master General, Ambala and to the Union Minister of Finance at Delhi. Their demands are restoration of the Chandigarh Compensatory Allowance and provision of governmental accommodation. The decision to start a work-to-rule campaign with effect from 2nd April, 1968, has been postponed on account of the Post Master General's assurance that he would take up their case with the Central Government. It has not been possible to agree to the restoration of Special Compensatory Allowance for Chandigarh. The other demand has been referred to the Ministry of Works and Housing for consideration.

Grants to States for Development of Tourism

6563. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give no directions to the States in respect of the grants given to them for the promotion of tourism;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have spent the grants received in one or two particular areas only; and

(c) whether the Central Government have enquired the reasons for neglecting the development of other areas of tourist interest in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Grants-in-aid are released only after the plans and estimates of individual schemes prepared by the State Governments are approved by the Department of Tourism.

(b) A statement showing the list of schemes for which grants have been given to the Rajasthan Government for development of tourist facilities is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-783/68].

(c) Does not arise.

Pakistani Dacoits in Assam

6564. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine Pakistani dacoits were killed in an encounter in Manullapara area in Assam;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that when the encounter started, the security police was not near about;

(c) whether Government are giving some incentives to the villagers for the courage which they have shown in the defence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Five Pakistani dacoits were killed in an encounter with the inhabitants of Manullapara village, P.S. South Salmara, District Goalpara, Assam, on the night between the 28th and the 29th February, 1968.

(b) The local police and the Border Security Force personnel reached the scene of occurrence after the encounter, it being about three miles from the nearest Indian border outpost.

(c) and (d). The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

Urdu Daily 'Aljamait'

6565. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the editorial published on the 3rd/4th March, 1968 in the 'Aljamait' an Urdu daily, in which the sentiments of the Hindus have been injured;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to stop much publications; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the editorials published in the 3rd and 4th March, 1968 issues of "Aljamiat". There is nothing in them that injures the sentiments of the Hindus.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Technical Assistance to India from U.S.S.R.

6566. SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union has agreed to provide technical assistance to India in setting up technical training centres in various technical institutes and also for the establishment of technical schools as per contracts signed between U.S.S.R. and India on the 16th March, 1968;

(b) if so, the number and types of training centres proposed to be set up and the names of industries for which they are intended; and

(c) to which technical institutes these technical centres will be attached?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). Under an agreement signed on 10th December, 1966 between the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R., the latter has agreed to assist India in the following technical education projects:—

(a) Setting up four centres of advanced training and research in:—

(1) Aeronautical Engineering at Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

(2) Metallurgy at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(3) Geophysics at Osmania University, Hyderabad.

(4) Automation and Computers at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(b) Establishment of four technical schools for the training of technicians in collaboration with industries for:—

(1) Metallurgy at Bhilai.

(2) Heavy Engineering at Ranchi.

(3) Electrical Machine Building at Hardwar.

(4) Oil and gas industry at Baroda.

The contracts signed on 16th March, 1968 are for the deputation to India of Soviet specialists to prepare the project reports in consultation with Indian experts.

Border Roads in Rajasthan

6567. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the capacity available with the Rajasthan Government to construct border roads within stipulated time; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan made an assessment of the capacity of the State Public Works Department when this work was started and they came to the conclusion that they could complete the programme within a reasonable period of time. This was accepted by the Government of India, as it was considered that the constitution of a central executive organisation by the Government of India for the project would take much time. This position holds good even now.

Shikar Trips

6568. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Japanese is on a visit to India to explore the possibilities of organising 'Shikar' trips by their countrymen;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the organisation of such 'Shikar' trips by the team;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of the visit of Japanese team to India only to explore possibilities of organising 'Shikar' trips by that country. A group of Japanese tourists, however, visited India from the 27th February to 9th March, 1968, for a hunt in Kota organised by the Maharaja of Bundi on a commercial basis. This Shikar trip was organised on commercial lines, but it is possible that it was arranged with a view to exploring possibilities of organising further trips on these ilnes in future.

(b) There has been no discussion between this team and the Government about possibilities of organising similar trips in future. Government would, however, welcome such trips organised by responsible agencies.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Government's Assistance for setting up Hotels in Private Sector

6569. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give loans in the private sector to small businessmen for setting up hotels for foreign tourists at places approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have set up a Hotel Development Fund for grant of loans to prospective hoteliers for setting up hotels at selected places of tourist interest. Approved hotel projects undertaken by public or private limited companies will be eligible for loans from the Hotel Development Fund of up to two-thirds of the value of the fixed assets *i.e.* land, buildings and other immovable assets in the case of new constructions, repayable in 9 years. In the case of approved hotel projects undertaking expansion/ renovation, the quantum of loan will be up to 50 per cent of the cost to be incurred, repayable in 7½ years. The rate of interest payable on these loans will be the same as that charged by the Government to Industrial undertakings *i.e.* 7 per cent per annum.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Education through Regional language

6571. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRAWAR:
SHRI BHARAT SING CHAUHAN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rpoposal was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh asking for 100 per cent financial assistance for providing in that State instructions through mother tongue in all Government and non-Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been sanctioned; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A proposal was received in February 1967 from the Madhya Pradesh Government for 100 per cent financial assistance for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3.40 lakh for 1968-69 raising to Rs. 10 lakh for the remaining three years of the fourth plan for implementation of the Scheme, "Appointment of Non-Hindi Language teachers in Hindi Speaking Areas under Three Language Formula".

(b) to (d). Since the above scheme is in the State Sector, the question of the Centre providing 100 per cent financial assistance for the purpose does not arise.

(b) to(c). Since the above scheme is in the State Sector, the question of the Centre providing 100 per cent financial assistance for the purpose does not arise.

हिन्दी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

6572. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा 1953 से अब तक कितनी तथा कौन कौन सी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन कार्य हाथ में लिया गया था; और

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी संकलित की जा रही है और यथासमय लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

गोरखपुर के लिये विमान सेवा

6573. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के एक प्रमुख नगर गोरखपुर के लिये विमान सेवा चालू करने की आवश्यकता की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गोरखपुर के लिए एक विमान सेवा अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1965 तक की अवधि के दौरान चलाई गई थी, लेकिन यह सेवा बहुत कम यातायात होने के कारण बन्द कर दी गयी। इंडियन, एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन द्वारा किये गये नवीनतम अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि गोरखपुर के लिए अब भी बहुत कम यातायात होने की संभावना है। इसलिए कारपोरेशन की गोरखपुर के लिए विमान सेवा आरंभ करने की फिलहाल कोई योजना नहीं है। लेकिन मामले का पुनरालोकन किया जाता रहेगा।

Surplus Staff in Ministries

6574. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Staff Inspection Unit has been accepted by his Ministry;

(b) if so, from which date it has been implemented;

(c) whether any staff has been rendered surplus on account of this implementation and if so, the details thereof (grade and designation-wise);

(d) whether it is a fact that differential treatment has been given to the U. D. Cs. and Section Officers while implementing the said report; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Implementation of the report was completed on 3rd January, 1968 in the case of Gazetted staff and 1st March, 1968 in the case of non-gazetted staff.

(c) Yes, Sir; Four Section Officers and five Upper Division Clerks were rendered surplus.

(d) and (e). Both the Section Officers and Upper Division Clerks who were rendered surplus were transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for deployment elsewhere. Further, nine Upper Division Clerks, who were holding their posts on an officiating basis were reverted to the posts of

Lower Division Clerks in accordance with the rules.

Retirement of I.C.S. Officers

6575. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some I.C.S. Secretaries in the Government of India are retiring by the end of this year;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government are facing difficulty in finding substitutes in their places;

(c) whether these posts are reserved only for the I.C.S. personnel;

(d) if not, whether the I.A.S. personnel will also be posted in their place;

(e) whether there is any proposal to send for I.C.S. officers from the States to fill up the vacant posts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) to (f) Appointments to posts of Secretary to the Government of India are made purely on the basis of merit after taking into consideration the claims of various officers including those of ICS/IAS, whether serving in the Government of India or in the States.

U.N. expert to advise on country's Tourist Potentials

6576. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are inviting a team of "U.N." experts to advise and assess the country's Tourist Potentials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposal to invite a U.N. Team of experts to make a study of the tourist potentials of the country and to advise the Government on the development of tourism is under active consideration of the Government of India.

ओंकारेश्वर में नर्मदा नदी पर पूल

6577. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नर्मदा नदी पर ओंकारेश्वर के स्थान पर एक पुल बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) अभी तक नहीं, श्रीमान जी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्यप्रदेश में पर्यटकों की अभिरुचि के स्थान

6578. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में उदयगिरी तथा बाघ की गुफायें महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक केन्द्र है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनका विकास करने का है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में

उदयगिरी तथा बाघ की गुफायें पुरातत्व के लिये रुचि का विषय हैं, लेकिन वे इस समय पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रुप में प्राथमिक महत्व की नहीं समझी जाती है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सीमित साधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए फिलहाल इन स्थानों का विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां

6579. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां हैं तथा वे किन किन जिलों में रहती हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० स० रामास्वामी) : 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में आदिम जातियों की कुल संख्या 58 है। सागर और दामोह जिलों को छोड़ कर मध्य प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में ऐसी एक अथवा अधिक जातियां बसी हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों के अभिरुचि के स्थान

6580. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों की अभिरूचि के स्थानों में परिवहन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये चालू वर्ष में कुल कितना धन नियत किया है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक होटल बनाने के लिये तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है तथा ऐसे होटल कहां कहां स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) मांडवगढ़ में पर्यटन की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस वर्ष कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) खजुराहों में सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये पर्यटन विभाग के 1968-69 के बजट प्रस्तावों में एक लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन रुची के चुने हुए स्थानों पर पर्यटन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये 1.5 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है और इस प्रयोजना के लिये इतनी ही राशि की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जायेगी। इस व्यवस्था में परिवहन सुविधाओं पर किया जाने वाला व्यय शामिल नहीं है जो कि राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक होटल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में विमान सेवाएं

6581. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में विमान सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) क्या बम्बई और इन्दौर के बीच विमान सेवा के समान ही दिल्ली और इन्दौर के बीच विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के उनमहत्वपूर्ण नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये इस वर्ष विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क), (ख) और (घ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स विमान सेवाओं के विकास के लिये राज्यवार निधियों का नियतन नहीं करती । 1968–69 में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये उनकी एक मात्रा योजना 15 अप्रैल, से इन्दौर को दिल्ली से विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़ना है । इसके अलावा वे अक्तूबर, 1968 से खजुराहो के लिये अपनी सेवाओं पर डकोटा विमानों को बदल कर उनके स्थान पर एच० एस० 748 या एफ 27 विमान ले लेने की आशा करते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Kohinoor Diamond

6582. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ever put forward their claim to the historic "Kohinoor" diamond that was taken away by the British Rulers and is now adorning the crown of the British Queen; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Money paid by C.I.A. to Educational Organisations

6583. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. State Department has announced that C.I.A. would continue to subsidise certain educational organisations engaged in such activities abroad which are considered useful to the U.S. national interests; and

(b) the names of the educational organisations in India receiving such subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIR (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government are not aware of any such announcement.

(b) Does not arise.

Kidnapping by Kuki Mizo Hostiles

6584. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuki Mizo hostiles opened heavy fire on the post near Kotlen village near Imphal-Tamenglong road on the 16th March, 1968 killing some members of the Village Volunteer Force and kidnapping the others;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and kidnapped by the hotile Mizos; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the kidnapped persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four members of the Volunteer Force lost their lives and three others were wounded of whom two died subsequently. No person was kidnapped.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit by Pakistani Women's Hockey Team

6585. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Women's Hockey team from Kinnaird College (Lahore) visited New Delhi recently primarily to play hockey matches with the Indraprastha College and Miranda House;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these matches never came off and

instead a fixture match and an exhibition match was arranged by some interested parties and arrangements for the stay of the Pakistani team was made in the hotel instead of in the Miranda House as previously settled;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the members of the Pakistani team were not Pakistani nationals but students from other countries studying in Lahore college; and

(d) whether the Principals of the Miranda House and Indraprastha College have requested Government for a probe into the whole affair regarding the visit of Women's Hockey Team from Pakistan; and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, had written simultaneously to the All India Women's Hockey Association, the Miranda House and the Indraprastha College asking them to arrange hockey matches with their team but finally it was fixed up with the All India Women's Hockey Association to receive the team. The team visited New Delhi from 8th to 11th March, 1968. It played two matches—one at the Lady Hardinge Ground on the 10th March and the other at Lady Irwin College on the 11th March 1968. All the arrangements for the visiting team were made by the All India Women's Hockey Association.

(c) Yes, Sir. They were Asians from East Africa, holding British passports.

(d) No, Sir.

Cabin Class Shipping Fare for Andaman

6586. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cabin class shipping fares for the Andaman Islands Mainland ships are proposed to be increased by 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of passengers who had travelled by cabin class in 1966 and 1967; and

(d) the number of such passengers who had travelled on Government account?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The fares have been increased with effect from 1st April, 1968.

(b) The fare structure in the service is low compared to other services and is resulting in the services being uneconomic. However, Government have refrained from effecting any increase in fares in the lower class (bunker class) for the following reasons:—

(i) Government have a responsibility to maintain the service to the islands whether it is economic or not;

(ii) Andamans have been declared a backward area and special consideration has to be shown; and

(iii) The islands have to be developed for which purpose it is necessary that transport facilities, particularly for the labour class, should be as cheap as possible.

But in order to recover atleast a part of the losses, the fares for saloon class had to be increased.

(c) and (d). The number of passengers who have travelled by saloon class from the mainland to the Andamans are as follows:—

	1966	1967
Total number .	1319	1417
Of above on Government account .	867	952

The number of saloon class passengers who travelled from Andamans to the mainland during the two years is not readily available and arrangements are being made to collect the data.

Removal of Granth Sahib from Gurudwara

6587. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sacred Guru Granth Sahib kept in the Gurudwara, Balialj in Hansi District, was removed from the Gurudwara on the 13th February, 1968 by a group of persons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the religious flag of Gurudwara was burnt to ashes by the same miscreants;

(c) whether a case has been registered about this incident at Hissar Police Station and the Police have not taken any action against these miscreants; and

(d) the steps being taken to avert a law and order situation amongst the two communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some miscreants are reported to have removed and burnt the religious flag of Gurudwara.

(c) A case under Section 295 I.P.C., was registered by the police. The police took action and arrested and challaned two persons.

(d) A guard of one head constable and four constables was posted to keep law and order situation under control. An amicable settlement has been reached between the two communities.

Ultimatum by College and University Teachers to West Bengal Governor

6588. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association has given an ultimatum to the Governor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by the Governor to avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). A deputation of the Association met the Governor on March 11, 1968, submitted to him a Memorandum of their demands and urged for their speedy acceptance. No ultimatum as such was given by the Association.

Calcutta University

6589. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the multifarious problems faced by it and its bigness, the administration of the Calcutta University has deteriorated to a considerable extent;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the University to take proper care of the talented students of the Graduate and Post-Graduate classes;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government or the University Grants Commission have any proposal to appoint a Commission to look into the affairs of the University; and

(d) if not, what other steps Government propose for the proper functioning of the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). The matter has been examined by the Education Commission a copy of

whose recommendations is attached. The proposals are under consideration.

Annexure

"The Calcutta University.

We may illustrate the point by referring to one of the oldest universities in India—the University of Calcutta, which has rendered pioneering and valuable services in the past to the development of higher education in the country, specially in the field of postgraduate studies and research. At the present time, however, one witnesses in the University a rapidly increasing and almost unmanageable undergraduate population. Half a dozen colleges in the city of Calcutta account for about 50,000 undergraduate students. Many of these do not have even a modicum of essential facilities—adequate teaching staff, accommodation, libraries, laboratories. Sometimes more than one college functions in the same building and with the same equipment, but in different shifts, and practically under one management though with separate governing bodies. Teaching and learning are often carried on in a factory-like environment where teachers and students have hardly any personal contacts whatsoever. On the academic bodies of the University are some persons who are not competent by their academic attainments or administrative experience to play a constructive role in the working of the University. There is a considerable time-lag between the conduct of examinations and the declaration of results. The University needs a major reorganisation. Some of the leading colleges could be granted an amount of autonomy in the organization of their courses of studies and conduct of examinations. It would be an advantage to set up a Council of Affiliated Colleges to deal specifically with the problem of colleges. Given the seriousness of the situation, it may be advisable for the State Government in consultation with the U.G.C. and the Government of India to have the affairs of the University closely examined by a small competent body with a view to finding a way out of the present impasse."

Postponement of Examination by North Bengal University

6590. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North Bengal University had postponed the different examinations about four times during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to recommend relaxation of age for the students of this University for Public Service Commission Examinations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Only M.A. and M.Sc. examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Geography to be held for 1967 were postponed four times.

(b) The postponement was twice on students' demand and once each on account of students' picketing and an abnormal situation.

(c) The State Government has no such proposal under consideration.

खजुराहो में होटल

6591. **श्री नाथू राम झरिवार:** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खजुराहों में होटल बनाने के लिये ममर्ख चन्दा एंड कम्पनी को ठेका दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस उद्देश्य हेतु उपरोक्त कम्पनी को कुछ धन अग्रिम दिया गया है; और

(ग) ठेका किस तारीख को दिया गया था और इस उद्देश्य हेतु फर्म को कितनी भूमि दी गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं । भारत सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कोई ठेका नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

खजुराहो से चुराई गई मूर्तियां

6592. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 जनवरी 1968 तक की अवधी में खजुराहो से कितनी मूर्तियां चुराई गई ;

(ख) किस-किस तारीख को कितनी तथा कौन कौन सी मूर्तियां चुराई गई थीं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्येक घटना में ड्यूटी पर पांच चौकीदारों के होते हुए भी ताले तोड़े गये थे और मूर्तियां चुराई गई थीं, और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) दो दीवारों में प्रतिष्ठित मूर्तियां ।

(ख) दोनों चोरियां 22/23 सितम्बर, 1967 की रात्रि को देवी जगदम्बा मंदिर खजराहो से हुई थीं ।

(ग) यह सच है कि मूर्तियों की चोरी मंदिर के मुख्य रवाजे का ताला तोड़कर की गई थी । उस समय बारी के आधार कर एक चौकिदार ड्यूटी पर था ।

(घ) चोरी की तत्काल रिपोर्ट पुलिस में कर दी गई थी जो मामले की जांच कर रही है संबंधित चौकीदार को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति यथा संभव रोकने के लिये अब निगरानी को कड़ा कर दिया गया है अतिरिक्त बाढ़ लगाना उस क्षेत्र में अधिक रोशनी की व्यवस्था करना जैसे अन्य सुरक्षात्मक उपाय भी किये गये हैं ।

Appeal petitions submitted by the Employees of Manipur

6593. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeal petitions submitted by Government servants of the Union Territory of Manipur under the Central Civil Services Rules, 1965 to the President of India from 1964 to February, 1968; and

(b) the number of such appeal petitions withheld by the Government of Manipur during the said period and a detailed statement of the same with the reasons for withholding the said appeal petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). During the period from 1964 to February 1968 only three appeals petition under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 and addressed to the President of India were submitted to the Government of Manipur. Of these, only one appeal/petition was withheld. This was an appeal submitted in January 1968 by one Shri B. I. Sarma an Under Secretary to the Government of Manipur against the decision of the Government of Manipur for not promoting him to the post of Secretary (Finance) under the Government of Manipur. The question of filling up this post by promotion was considered by the Government of Manipur in consultation

with the Departmental Promotion Committee and no Under Secretary including Shri B. I. Sarma was found suitable for the post. The post was therefore filled in by appointment of an officer on deputation from the Government of India. In view of this Manipur Government found no merit in the appeal/filed by Shri B. I. Sarma and it was withheld.

Samsadiya Hindi Parishad

6594. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objects of Samsadiya Hindi Parishad; and

(b) whether his Ministry is allotting any funds to this Parishad to carry its work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Sansadiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi (Hindi Association of Parliament) is an organisation registered under Societies Registration Act. Its membership is confined only to Members of Parliament. Its main object is to propagate Hindi and other Regional Languages amongst the Members of Parliament and to provide teaching facilities and render assistance in connection with Parliamentary work etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. A grant of Rs. 14.175.00 was given to the Parishad during 1967-68 mainly for running Hindi Classes for teaching Hindi to non-Hindi speaking Members of Parliament.

न्यूजीलैंड में टैस्ट मैच

6595. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के क्रिकेट इतिहास (108 टेस्टों) में भारत ने पहली बार न्यूजीलैंड में रबर जीता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रबर जीतने वाली इस टीम के भारत में पहुंचने पर सरकार का विचार उसे सम्मानित करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है टीम भारत वापिस आ चुकी है ।

दिल्ली में बटमारी की घटनाएं

6597. **श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बटमारी की घटनायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1966 में हुई ऐसी घटनाओं की तुलना में 1967 में वे घटनायें कितनी अधिक हुई ;

(ग) कितने मामलों में पुलिस अपराधियों को पकड़ सकी है; और

(घ) इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने अथवा कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग). सन 1966 में दिल्ली में बटमारी के 27 मामलों की रिपोर्ट की गई तथा 13 मामलों में व्यक्ति पकड़े गये। सन 1967 में रिपोर्ट किये गये ऐसे मामलों की संख्या 19 थी तथा 7 मामलों में व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया था।

(घ) जब जरूरी होता है प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में गश्त मजबूत कर दी जाती है।

कुख्यात अपराधियों तथा दुश्चरित्रों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

Correspondence in Hindi with State Governments

6598. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Chief Minister has stated in the State Assembly that he would return letters to the Union Government if written to the State Government in Hindi;

(b) whether in spite of the assurance given by him, the Kerala Government received two letters from the Union Government written in Hindi and whether the same were returned without any action taken on them; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The two letters in question were received from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

(c) The use of Hindi or the English language in correspondence with a State Government has to be in accordance with the provision of Section 3(1) of the Official Languages Act, as amended.

दिल्ली में एक विद्यार्थी की हत्या

6599. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि होली के अवसर पर दिल्ली में माडल टाउन में श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार नामक एक विद्यार्थी की हत्या कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरूद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार दिन दहाड़े हत्याओं के मामलों की पुनावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) इस संबंध मे दो व्यक्ति दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। उनके विरूद्ध दर्ज किये गये मामलों की जांच हो रही है।

(ग) कथित हत्या पूर्वनियोजित नहीं थी तथा होली के दिन रंग वाला पानी डाले जाने पर अचानक झगड़ा हो जाने के कारण हुए थी। संबंद्ध पक्षों में किसी पिछली शत्रुता का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं था। फिर भी जब कभी शान्ति भंग होने की आशंका होती है, कानून की निरोधक धाराओं के अधीन कार्यवाही की जाती है। यदि कोई क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से प्रभावित होता है तो ज्ञात दुश्चरित्रों पर निगरानी रखी जाती है तथा गश्त बढ़ायी जाती है।

German Students in India

6600. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some German students who recently came to India under the Indian Government Scholarship Scheme are finding difficulty in getting admission and the money provided to them is less than stipulated; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribes Students Abroad on Scholarship

6601. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students who have gone abroad, under Government of India's scholarships for the last 20 years, with their names and respective subjects and qualifications;

(b) how many of them are scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes with their names and respective subjects and qualifications; and

(c) what are the standards of selecting these candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information for the last 5 years, in respect of Government of India Scholarship Schemes administered by the Ministry of Education is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-784/68]. It is not possible to give the information for the earlier years as most of the relevant records have already been destroyed.

(c) Selections are made on merit by a Selection Committee duly constituted for the purpose from amongst the eligible candidates.

मेरठ जिले में सड़कें

6602. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ जिले में घौलानासपनावत होती हुई गुलावठी तक जाने वाली सड़क को अब तक पक्का नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में इस सड़क पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है यद्यपि यह सड़क इस क्षेत्र के अनेक बड़े कस्बों और बस्तियों से गुजरती है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस सड़क का निर्माण कार्य तक शुरू करने का है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन): (क) से (ग). घौलाना–सपनावत होती हुई गुलावटी की सड़क लिंक दासना-घौलाना गुलावटी मार्ग का भाग है । यह राज्य सड़क है और उसके निर्माण का दायित्व उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का है । ऐसा विदित हुआ है कि उसने इस सड़क परियोजना को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अपने प्रस्तावों में शामिल किया है । फिर भी नई चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत के आवटनों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही निर्माण कार्य के बारे मे निर्णय लिया जा सकता है ।

Situation in Assam

6603. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article under the caption 'Gathering Crisis in Assam' appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" dated the 22nd March, 1968;

(b) if so, the conclusions and interferences, drawn therein, which are not in accord with the Government's assessment;

(c) whether the Intelligence agencies of the Government and the State operating in Assam have shown an apparent helplessness in tracking out fissiparous forces; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to activise co-ordinate and impart a sense of urgency in the Intelligence machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The author of the article has given his interpretation of the situation in Assam. To a certain extent, the local intelligence failed because they could not guess and assess properly what was going to happen on 26th January, 1968 at Gauhati. It cannot be said that the Intelligence had failed totally. Government are aware of the seriousness of the problem of the eastern region and are closely watching the situation there.

Royalty to Foreign Authors and Publishers

6604. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of royalty to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent is permitted by Government in favour of foreign authors and publishers on books imported under PL-480 agreement;

(b) the names of foreign authors and publishers who have been given royalty during 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to reduce the rate of royalty permitted to foreign authors and publishers;

(d) whether Government also give adequate subsidy to encourage Indian authors and publishers to produce standard text books in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The maximum royalty permissible under the Indo-American Standard Works Programme for reprinting U.S. books in India is 10 per cent of the price of the original U.S. edition. This royalty is subject to Indian Tax. Since these books are published at a subsidised price, it would not be practical to link royalties with the Indian sale price.

(b) The compilation of this information will involve time and labour not commensurate with the results.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Two publications have already been assisted. Some more publications are under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

Aid to Book Sellers in West Bengal

6605. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aid given to the publishers, printers and book sellers of West Bengal in the field of production of literature on social education and for new literates during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme for giving aid to the Government of West Bengal for this purpose during the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government have no specific scheme for giving aid to the Publishers, Printers and Booksellers for social education literature for neo-literates. However, there are prize schemes for books for neo-literates and new reading public published in all the recognised languages of India, under which 1,500 copies of each of the prize winning books are purchased by the Government.

During the last two years 1,500 copies of each of the 5 prize winning books in Bengali were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 8,400.

(b) No, Sir.

Scholars sent Abroad

6606. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of scholars sent abroad for practical training under the scholarships schemes administered by his Ministry during 1966-67;

(b) the number among these held by those who beolng to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the amount of the stipend offered under all these schemes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Ninety four; their names have been given in the statement (Appendix A) laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No.. LT-785/68].

(b) Nil.

(c) The amount of stipend payable varies from scheme to scheme as per statement (Appendix B), also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-785/68].

Textbooks in Uttar Pradesh

6607. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.V.D. Government in U.P. have amended the textbooks of middle and primary standard to the effect that India was ruled by Foreigners for 700 years and not 200 years as it is generally described;

(b) if so, the deatails thereof;

(c) whether it is necessary for the State Government to take prior premission of the Central Governmet for making any kind of changes in the textbooks; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to prevent alterations being made in the textbooks which are likely to have an adverse effect on younger generations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table when received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Any steps that may require to be taken will depend upon the nature of the case.

Recruitment of Temporary Teachers in Delhi

6608. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh teachers were recruited in Delhi to face the crisis created by the strike of the Delhi teachers recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the appointments of these teachers were made on temporary basis like other Government posts;

(c) whether the services of these teachers are being terminated rapidly; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to absorb these teachers in their existing posts; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir; they were appointed on daily wages on a purely ad-hoc basis.

(c) Their services were terminated on the regular teachers joining their posts.

(d) No, Sir.

Allegations against Shankaracharya in the Aljamit

6609. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the Editorial published in the Daily "Aljamit", dated the 23rd March, 1968, in which allegations have been made against the Jagad Guru Shankracharya of Puri for allegedly delivering highly anti-Muslim speeches in Meerut;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that the same editorial has also blamed Government for being anti-Muslim and would not take any action if the Muslim are butchered in India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Government have seen the editorial in the "Aljamit" of March 23, 1968 and consider that some of the views expressed in it have no factual basis whatever.

Chinese Boat in Indian Waters

6610. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese boat was seen sailing on the eastern coast of Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the boat also came within the range of Indian water and head contacted the Communists in Kerala; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

India-Pakistan-U.K.-Continent Shipping Conference

6611. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the meeting of the Indo-Pakistan-U.K. Continent Shipping Conference held at London recently; and

(b) the main suggestions put forward by India that were accepted by the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The India-Pakistan-U.K. Continent Shipping Conference is not an inter-governmental organisation but a private international commercial Conference comprising shipping interests of several countries, such as U.K., Germany, Netherlands, France, Pakistan etc., apart from those of India. This shipping Conference holds periodical meetings in order to review its internal working as well as commercial questions relating to freight rates, shipping services etc. Its discussions as well as conclusions are treated as strictly confidential and can be disclosed only by the Public Relations Committee of the Conference and not by individual member lines. In view of this, the Government of India is not in a position to furnish the information asked for. However, it may be stated that one decision taken at the recent meeting of the Conference which has already been made public is that from 1st May, 1968, the tariff would be converted from sterling basis to dollar basis.

Indian Administrative Service

6612. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are responsible for the administration of the I.A.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulation 1955;

(b) if so, the number of times since 1962, Government had had to interfere with the recommendations of the State Selection Committee of West Bengal;

(c) whether it is a fact that 100 per cent directly recruited State Civil Servicemen were superseded since 1962;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what are the provisions laid down in the regulations to make correct assessment of merit, suitability in all respects and seniority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The I.A.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, which regulate the selection of State Civil Service officers for appointment to the I.A.S. have been framed by the Government of India; but the actual selection of officers for appointment to the I.A.S. is entrusted to a Selection Committee constituted for each State in the manner prescribed in these regulations.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir. Out of 36 officers included in the select lists prepared since 1962, 16 were direct recruits to the State Civil Service. The Selection involved supersession of 99 officers out of whom 45 were directly recruited State Civil Service Officers.

(d) The selection for inclusion in the select list for promotion to the I.A.S. is based on merit and suitability in all respects with due regard to seniority. If the Selection Committee having regard to these criteria, consider that some officers are not fit to be included in the select list, they are superseded.

(e) The Selection Committee consists of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission or, where the Chairman is unable to attend, any other Member of the Commission representing it, a nominee of the Government of India not below the rank of Joint Secretary (for West Bengal since 21st July, 1967) and senior officers of the State Government like the Chief Secretary and Members of the Board of Revenue or Commissioners of Divisions. The select list prepared by them is forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission by the State Government along with the records of all members of the State Civil Service included in the list, the records of members of the State Civil Service who are proposed to be superseded by the recommendations made in the list, the reasons as recorded by the Committee for the proposed supersessions and the observations of the State Government on the recommendations of the Committee. The Commission considers this list along with the documents received from the State Government and approves the list. This process of selection has been laid down in the Regulations so as to ensure that selection is made on the basis of merit and suitability with due regard to seniority.

रघुवर दयाल आयोग

6613. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये रघुवर दयाल आयोग ने अपनी बैठकें गुप्त रूप से करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस आयोग ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि व्यक्तियों तथा संगठनों को अपना मामला प्रस्तुत करने के लिये वकीलों की सेवाएं

प्राप्त करने के उनके अधिकारों से वंचित किया जाये ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग (प्रक्रिया) नियम 1960 के नियम 5 के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जिसकी उक्त नियमों के नियम, 4 के अन्तर्गत आचरण संबंधी जांच की जाती है, तथा ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसकी आयोग की अनुमति से उनके नियम 3 के अन्तर्गत साक्षी रिकार्ड की जाती है, कि वकीलों से द्वारा आयोग के सम्मुख प्रतिनिधित्व किया जा सकता है। व्यक्तियों तथा संगठनों को वकीलों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने का अधिकार नहीं है, अतः उन्हें ऐसे अधिकारों से वंचित किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग (प्रक्रिया) नियमों के नियम । (ए) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि यदि आयोग की बैठक एकान्त में हो तो यह लोकहित में होगा। आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का अनुरोध मान लिया तथा साक्षी रिकार्ड करने के लिये एकान्त में बैठक करने का निश्चय किया ।

Administrative Services of Delhi

6614. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to bring about a major shake-up in the administrative services of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). There is no major shake up under consideration. In addition to the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil/Police Service Cadres already is existence, Joint Union Territories' cadres of I.A.S. and I.P.S. have been constituted with effect from 1st January, 1968. The process of selection of officers to the Joint Union Territories' Cadres is being carried out. Normal postings and transfers of officers in the cadres are under consideration.

Activities of Mizo Hostiles

6515. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the hostile activities of the rebel Mizos have alarmingly increased in the recent month along the Mizoland-Tripura border;

(b) whether on the 5th March, 1968, 50 armed Mizo hostiles raided Tabaljoypara area along Tripura border and forcibly collected 'revenue imposed by them' claiming that area as the territory of the rebel Mizos;

(c) whether on 11th March, 1968, 150 Mizos tried to raid Chamnu Bazar area and they are planning for fresh raids in this area;

(d) whether such frequent Mizo raids were created sessions law and order problem in the border area of Tripura and caused an atmosphere of insecurity for the Tripura people in these areas; and

(e) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government to ensure security for the Tripura border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. However, some activities of hostile elements have come to

notice in the border area of Tripura adjoining Mizo Hills district of Assam.

(b) Government have received reports of extortion of subscription by a gang of 60 persons suspected to be Lushais from Tabaljoypara on or about the 6th March, 1968.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) There was initially some uneasiness among the residents of the affected villages but now the morale of the people in the area is high,

(e) Some armed police camps as well as civil police out-post have been set up in the area and Security Forces have intensified patrolling.

Girls' Education

6616. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state.:

(a) whether there is a lag in girls' education in the primary and secondary stages;

(b) if so, the percentage of enrolment of boys and girls in schools at the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some States funds intended for girls' education were diverted for other purposes during 1965 to 1967; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the end of the Third Plan, the percentages of enrolment of boys and girls were as follows:—

Age-group	percentage of enrolment	
	Boys	Girls
6-11	99.6	58.5
11-14	44.4	17.2
14-17	25.8	8.0

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) Does not arise.

History of Freedom Movement

6617. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for writing history of Freedom Movement has been going on for many years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has so far produced only one volume which has been very adversely cammented upon by competent historians; and

(c) if so, what is Government's thinking about this project in view of the great need for funds for other and more urgent projects of the Ministry of Education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). So far two volumes have been published of which the second one has been published only on 15th August, 1967. There have been criticism in the Press on the first volume but the reaction of the reading public on it has been generally favourable. The entire first edition has been sold out and a Hindi edition has also been pub'ished. It is too early to assess the reaction of the historians on the second volume.

American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees

6617-A. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the credentials of American Emergency Commitee for Tibetan Refugees and Lamback Litrary Fund in Calcutta to find out whthr they are working on behalf of the C.I.A.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). Government have no such information as mentioned in the latter portion of part (a) of the question.

केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि

6617. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई थी ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटलपर रख दिया गया । [देखिये संख्या LT—7866/68]

---

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King

THE PRIME MINISTER AND LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the House will join me in expressing our sense of deep shock and sorrow at the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luthar King.

Poignant memories of Gandhiji's martyrdom come to mind. Once again, the fanatical and blind hands of an assassin have put an end to the life of an apostle of peace. The Rev. Martin Luthar King drew his inspiration from Gandhiji. He followed him in life and has now followed him in death, sacrificing himself for a great cause.

In the United States itself, more than once a great man has thus fallen victim to a similar frenzy of violence and hatred, the evil forces which lurk in the breast of man, darkening his mind and his search for higher truth. We are reminded of Abraham Lincoln and more recently of President Kennedy.

We feel not only anger but infinite sorrow that the bestiality of some should smother the common good.

The Rev. Martin Luther King was a great American—one of Mankind's finest product. We had feelings of special frinedship and admiration for him. Like us, he fought against the degradation of man because of race. He was also a votary of non-violance which lies at the heart of the Indian tradition and was revived by the Father of the Nation as an instrument to bring about social and political change.

Violance, and racial or other forces of fanatical hatred are unworthy of the human race. Dr. Martin Luther King's tragic and untimely death is a grim reminder that these dark forces still exist and threaten the values which make life worth living, and even human survival.

Sir, those of us who had the pleasure of knowing him and of hearing his words, which were so eloquent with hope for man, will share a sense of deep personal loss. Our hearts go out to Mrs. King, to the people of the United States and to men of good will everywhere who will miss this great evangelist of the equality of man.

Sir, we pay respectful homage to his memory.

MR. SPEAKER: As a mark of respect to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, may I request the House to stand in silence for a short while?

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF IIT, KHARAGPUR

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Abridged) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1966-67. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-762/68].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order, under rule 340.

> "At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned".

The Demands for grants of a particular Ministry, known as the External Affairs Ministry, are before the House. I am moving for the adjournment of that debate.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not give notice; nothing happened; we have not yet come to the Demands. There are some other items to be disposed of. Under what rule is he raising it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rule 340. You can rule me out under 341. But I have got a right to move for adjournment under 340. You can rule me out after hearing me.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I rule him out? There are some papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Laying papers is not a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly read the rule again:

> "At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned".

We have not yet reached the debate stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The motion is already before the House that the Demands be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: We have not yet reached that state. There are a few more papers to be laid.

PUBLIC NOTICE RE. IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I lay on the Table a copy of the Public notice dated 5th April 1968 regarding Import Policy for Newsprint for the year 1968-69, in respect of newspapers and periodicals. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-763/68].

I would like to make a little clarification. In place of 4th April 1968 as printed in the order paper, the date is 5th April, 1968, and the notice will be published only after it has been laid on the Table.

NOTE ON PERFORMANCE OF HINDUSTAN STEEL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a Note on the Performance of Hindustan Steel Limited in pursuance of an assurance given on the 5th March, 1968 during supplementaries on Starred Question No. 424 regarding working of Steel Plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-764/68].

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, PRESIDENTS ACTS UNDER WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT AND ARMS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN

SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 537 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968, under sub-section (2) of setcion 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-765/68].

(2) A copy each of the following President's Acts under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968:—

(i) The Court-fees (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 7 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1968.

(ii) The West Bengal Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 8 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1968.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-766/68].

(3) (i) A copy of the Arms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in ibrary. See* No. LT-671/68].

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 29th March, 1968:—

(1) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1968.

(2) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

NINTH REPORT

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Central Warehousing Corporation.

12.09 hrs.

RE. POINT OF ORDER

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My point of order is under rule 340. I wish to move that the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs be adjourned for reasons which I shall state now.

Today in the whole country, more than 45,000 life insurance workers are on stripe (*Interruptions*). I have got a report of complete stoppage of work by workers in the LIC. On top of the failure of Government to negotiate with them in time and forcing more than 45,000 insurance workers to go on strike, there is another reason why I seek adjournment. That is that today in public undertakings in Bangalore, in HAL and B.E.L. 14,000 workers are on the streets because of lock-out. HAL is a vital defence installation manufacturing supersonic jets. I am surprised that the hon. Defence Minister and the Finance Minister or in his absence, Shri K. C.

Pant, have not come out with a statement on these matters of vital importance.

One is the strike by 40,000 workers, employees, of the LIC and the other is the lock-out by the Government in the HAL and BEL. (*Interruption*). We must know the position; especially when Parliament is in session, before declaring any lock-out they must let us know the position. I am surprised that witnout informing Parliament they have done it. Therefore, I want you to adjourn the business of the House and take up the discussion of thtse two issues—the strike of the LIC employees and the lock-out in those establishments.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : भारत सरकार इन कारखानों और संस्थाओं की मालिक है। उसकी ओर से बयान दिया जाना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, I request you all to sit down. I would like Mr. Banerjee to take note also of the other rule—rule 341—which is next to rule 340 which you have quoted. Rule 341 says:

> "If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for ....abuse of the rules of the House....he may forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

The point is, we are discussing these budget demands. I do not think anybody will be happy to adjourn the House and discuss something else. The points raised by you are important. I do not mean to say they are unimportant. But there is some other occasion for it; we are getting the demands under the Labour Ministry, when we can discuss them. But now to discuss the strike notice of the LIC employees and about their going to demonstrate.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Today they are all on strike. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Today they are on strike; the LIC employees. Tomorrow somebody else may be on strike and the day after tomorrow somebody else. If you adjourn under this rule, do you think Parliament can sit on any day, not only today or tomorrow but on any day?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I request the Defence Minister and the Finance Minister to make statements on the situation.

श्री जार्ज फरनंन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot ask them what the Government will be doing.

श्री रवि राय : सरकार ने खुद लाक-आउट किया है। यह बड़ा गंभीर मसला है । आप मंत्री महोदय को बयान देने के लिए कहें । श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र बयान दें ।

12.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the point is, we have only two hours left for the demands for grants under this Ministry. The Prime Minister will have to reply roundabout 3.15. I may say for the information of the Members of the Congress party that they have got only 45 minutes and the Opposition has 45 minutes. I am sure the Prime Minister will need half an hour or 45 minutes. Therefore, within the time available, I can only call one or two speakers; the Opposition have also got a chance: one or two Members from the SSP and the PSP, and Independents also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): You have got your discretion.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. But at 4 O' clock ther is non-official business. I cannot help it. The non-official business cannot be taken away unless the whole House agrees. It is not in my hands.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): May I request that you will give me five minutes?

Mr. SPEAKER: Of course, Acharya Kripalani wants five minutes. Bakshi wants five minutes. Yesterday Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar was angry and walked out. I do not want to be miserly with the time, but unfortunately it is so limited and so I am not able to oblige every Member. May I now request the SSP Member to speak?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल विदेश मंत्री, श्री बलिराम भगत, ने इस बहस के बीच में बोलते हुए कहा था कि यहां पर जो शिकायत की गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान की वैदेशिक नीति कामयाब नहीं रही है, उस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। मगर उन से पहले उन्हीं के दल के एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री अशोक सेन, की ओर से यह शिकायत की गई कि जब दो बार हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण हुआ, 1962 में चीन की ओर से और 1965 में पाकिस्तान की ओर से, उन दोनों मौकों पर कोई भी ऐसा राष्ट्र नहीं था, जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान का पूरे ढंग से समर्थन किया हो। सिर्फ़ समर्थन की ही बात नहीं है, श्री अशोक सेन ने तो यहां तक कहा कि हमारे लिए दो आंसू बहाने वाले और चीन तथा पाकिस्तान की निन्दा करने वाले भी कुछ लोग दुनिया में देखने को नहीं मिले।

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय की पिछले साल की जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है, उस का पहला वाक्य इस प्रकार है :

"Over the last two decades India's foreign policy has been one of building bridges of friendship and co-operation with countries regardless of their economic or political system."

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि दुनिया के मुल्कों के साथ दोस्ती कायम करना उस की वैदेशिक-नीति का बुनियादी सिद्धान्त रहा है। जब सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों को ही यह शिकायत करनी पड़ती है कि दो ऐसे मौकों पर, जो कसौटी के मौके थे, किसी भी राष्ट्र ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया, तो फिर सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति की कामयाबी के बारे में मामला अपने आप साफ़ हो जाता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि असल में हिन्दुस्तान की कोई वैदेशिक नीति नहीं रही है। यह ठीक है कि 1962 तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हिन्दुस्तान का अपना एक स्थान रहा है जब तक रूस और अमरीका, इन दो गुटों के बीच संघर्ष चलता रहा, शीत-युद्ध चलता रहा, तब तक उन के लिए यह जरूरी था कि ऐसा कोई बड़ा राष्ट्र हो, जो उन के बीच झगड़े के वक्त दलाली करने का काम करे। वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दलाल का कम हिन्दुस्तान ने 1962 तक जरूर किया। लेकिन 1962 में जब क्यूबा को ले कर अमरीका और रूस के बीच में एक नया रिश्ता शुरू हुआ, मैं नहीं समझता कि तब से हिन्दुस्तान की उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दलाली के लिये कोई भी स्थान रहा है और इस लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी प्रासंगिक स्थान नहीं बचा है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): The word *dalali* does not sound very nice. Let him use some other word.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : "मध्यस्थता" कह सकते हैं, लेकिन उस का काम दलाली का ही था, मध्यस्थता का नहीं, क्योंकि यह

सरकार दोनों गुटों को साथ लाने का ही काम करती थी, उस के सिवाय और कोई काम नहीं करती थी ।

1962 में इस देश पर चीनी आक्रमण हुआ । सरकार पंचशील और "भाई-भाई" का जो फ़िजूल और बेमतलब नारा दुनिया और इस देश को देती रही थी, उस का भी ख़ात्मा उस आक्रमण से हो गया । मैं समझता हूं कि 1962 से हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश-नीति बिल्कुल दिशाहीन नीति बन गई है और सरकार उस नीति को कोई भी दिशा नहीं दे पाई है ।

दरअसल जिस मुल्क को रोटी और बन्दूक के लिए दूसरे मुल्कों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है, मैं नहीं समझता कि वह मुल्क कोई अपनी विदेश नीति नहीं बना सकता है । आज रूस और अमरीका, दुनिया के इन दो बड़े राष्ट्रों की ओर से हिन्दुस्तान को हर बड़े काम में मदद पहुंचाई जाती है । रोटी के लिए इन दोनों राष्ट्रों पर, ख़ास तौर से अमरीका पर, हम निर्भर करते हैं । लड़ाई के साधनों के लिए भी हमेशा इन दोनों राष्ट्रों पर निर्भर रहने की हमारी आदत रही है । और कुछ मजबूरी भी रही हैं । असल में सरकार ने अपने देश के लोगों पर विश्वास रख कर एक नीति बनाने का काम कभी नहीं किया है । इस सरकार ने न तो अन्दरूनी मामलों में और न इस मुल्क को मज़बूत बनाने की दृष्टि से इस मुल्क के लोगों पर विश्वास किया है ।

मुझे सरकार को कहना है कि अगर सरकार अपने ही लोगों पर विश्वास रख कर, अपने मुल्क को विश्वास में ले कर, कोई नीति बनायेगी, तो उस को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में इतनी लाचारी में खड़े रहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी, जैसी की वह आज महसूस कर रही है, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार दो काम करे: एक तो वह अन्दरूनी नीति और वैदेशिक नीति के बारे में कुछ संकल्प बनाए और उस के बाद वह पुरुषार्थ के साथ उस संकल्प को पूरा करने के काम में लगे । किसी भी प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति में आज ये दोनों बातें देखने को नहीं मिलती हैं ।

सब से पहले सरकार इस देश की सीमाओं के बारे में एक ठोस और स्पष्ट नीति बनाए । आज हमारे पड़ौसी राष्ट्रों में से एक भी ऐसा नहीं है, जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ न कुछ ज़मीन पर कब्ज़ा न किया हो । चीन तो एक बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्र है, ताकत के लिहाज़ से भी और आबादी के लिहाज़ से भी ; उसने हमारी हजारों वर्ग-मील भूमि ले ली है ।

दूसरी तरफ सीलोन जैसा राष्ट्र जो हमारे पड़ोसियों में सब से छोटा है और सब से कमजोर है उस ने भी अभी चन्द दिनों के पहले कच्चा तिवू को अपने कब्ज में लेने का कार्य किया है और अपनी जल-सेना को इस्तेमाल कर के कच्चा तिवू को अपने अधिकार में ले कर बैठा है भले ही हमारी सरकार कितनी भी गलत बातों को सदन में रखने का काम करती रहे । बर्मा की ओर से अंडमान के कई द्वीपों पर किसी न किसी ढंग से कब्जा लेने का प्रयास चला है और पाकिस्तान वाली बात तो बिल्कुल साफ़ है जिस में कच्छ के बारे में एक बात मुझे आप से कहनी है । कच्छ का फैसला आया और सरकार ने कोई विचार न करते हुये जिस दिन अखबारों में आया और आकाशवाणी पर यह रपट आ गया कि कच्छ की साढ़ेतीन सौ वर्गमील जमीन को पाकिस्तान को देने का काम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रिब्युनल ने किया है, तो बिना कोई सोच विचार किए और बिना इस सदन के लोगों या मुल्क के लोगों से सलाह मशविरा लिए सीधे तौर पर यह एलान कर दिया कि हम अपनी भूमि को दान करने के लिए तैयार हैं । और यह भूमि का दान करने का काम हो गया । आज अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस मुल्क की भूमि पाकिस्तान को देने की बात की जा रही है तो

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

कम से कम एक चीज संविधान के अनुसार करनी आवश्यक थी कि सरकार इस सदन के सामने आजाय और संविधान में जो संशोधन या तरमीम करने की आवश्यकता है उस काम को करे।। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें तो बहुत ही अफसोस है कि न इस सदन को विश्वास में लिया, न संविधान के अन्दर जो जरूरी फर्क करने की आवश्यकता है वह करने की तैयारी की और साढ़े तीन सौ वर्गमील जमीन को देने का काम चल रहा है । सरकार की नीति मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि शायद इस विचार से चलती है कि पड़ोसियों से मित्रता का मतलब हमें अपनी भूमि का दान उन को करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से बिलकुल साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि भूमिदान कर के अगर मित्रता को हासिल करने का ख्वाब देखते बैठ हों तो दुनियां के इतिहास में आज तक कोई ऐसी घटना कहीं भी देखने को नहीं मिलेगी कि जहां भूमिदान से किसी भी राष्ट्र की मित्रता किसी भी राष्ट्र ने हासिल की हो।

पाकिस्तान के बारे में हम 20 सालों से गलतियां करते आ रहे हैं। काश्मीर के मामले में हम ने वही गलती की, कच्छ के मामले में वही गलती की, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के मामले में वही गलती की और पख्तूनिस्तान के मामले में वही गलती की । इस सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है पाकिस्तान के बारे में। रोज इस सदन के अन्दर और बाहर बहस चलती रहती है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से कैसी कैसी और क्या क्या परेशानियां हो रही हैं लेकिन अगर सरकार से एक बात हम लोग कहें कि आप क्यों नहीं मदद करते हो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोगों की जो अपनी सरकार के खिलाफ बगावत कर रहे हैं। तो उस पर यही कहा जाता है कि यह सोचने के लिए कहा हुआ एक सुझाव है । जब हम प्रश्न करते हैं कि क्यों नहीं पख्तूनिस्तान के लोगों को मदद करते हो, क्यों नहीं खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की मदद करते हो तो भी यही कहा जाता है कि वह भी सोचने के लिए कहा हुआ एक सुझाव है । इस किस्म की बात कह कर इन बातों को टालने का काम सरकार करती आई है । हम तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के बारे में यह चाहेंगे कि वह हमारा सब से नजदीक का पड़ोसी है, इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इसी मुल्क का वह एक अंग है जिस को 20 साल पहले अंग्रेजों ने अपनी नीतियों के कारण हम से दूर करने का काम किया । हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ महा-संघ बनाने की हम लोगों की जो कल्पना है सरकार उस कल्पना को अमल में लाने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये । पाकिस्तान से कहे कि काश्मीर के मामले के ऊपर दस या बीस साल के लिये कोई चर्चा न करें और दोनों राष्ट्रों का एक महासंघ बनाने का काम करें जिसमें विदेश नीति संरक्षण नीति और विकास की कुछ योजनाएं हम दोनों मिल कर बनायें, काश्मीर के प्रश्न को दस बीस वर्षों के लिये अलग रखें, इस प्रकार का सुझाव सरकार को पाकिस्तान के सामने रखने का काम करना चाहिये । और यह करते हुये , दोनों राष्ट्रों को एक करने का प्रयत्न करते हुये दूसरी तरफ हमारी नीति यह भी रहे कि पाकिस्तान को हम यह बतायें कि मित्रता के हाथ का मतलब कोई कमजोरी का हाथ नहीं । अगर आप हमारे सुझाव को मंजूर करने के लिये तैयार हैं तो हम आगे बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार हैं वरना हिन्दुस्तान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के जो बगावत करने वाले लोग हैं उनको मदद करने का काम करे । उसी तरीके से खां अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की पख्तूनिस्तान की जो मांग है उसको मदद करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । कई बार इस सदन में यह बात आई कि खां अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को हिन्दुस्तान में बुलाया जाय, उनको दावत दी जाय । लेकिन

हमें बहुत अफसोस होता है कि जिन्होंने हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, जिनके कर्मों के कारण हम आजाद हो गये, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये जिन्होंने यहां बैठे हुये किसी भी व्यक्ति से कम कुर्बानी नहीं की, उस हिन्दुस्तान में उन को एक बार भी बुलाने का काम न किया जाय। उन को यहां पर एक बार भी बुला कर उन का स्वागत न किया जाय इस से बड़ी शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है ?... (व्यवधान)... नहीं बुलाया है। अगर बुलाया है तो व्यक्तिगत तौर पर दावत देना अलग बात है लेकिन राष्ट्र का यह फर्ज है कि कानूनी तौर पर और राष्ट्र के स्तर पर उन को दावत दे और मुल्क में उनका स्वागत किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे यह हमारा नजदीक का पड़ोसी है वैसे ही और जो हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हैं उन के बारे में भी कोई ठोस नीति बनाना आवश्यक है। छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र हैं जो हमारे पड़ोसी हैं जिनका संरक्षण हमारी कानूनी और नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है। नेपाल है, सिक्किम है, भूटान है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें बहुत अफसोस है कि इन मुल्कों के बारे में जो हम लोगों की नीति है, वहां जिस किस्म की राजाशाही कहिए या तानाशाही कहिए, चल रही है, उसका समर्थन करने वाली जो हम लोगों की नीति है यह आज नहीं तो कल भारत को बहुत खतरे में डालने वाली नीति है। हमें कोई नई नीति, कुछ नई योजनाएं इन पड़ोसियों के बारे में बनानी पड़ेंगी। इन मुल्कों में, नेपाल में, सिक्किम में, भटान में, जो आज प्रजातंत्र की ओर चलने वाली शक्तियां हैं वह चाहती हैं कि यहां प्रजातंत्र आ जाय। उस के लिए वहां आन्दोलन चल हैं हैं कि उन्हें अपने मुल्क का, अपने छोटे से देश का राज करने का अधिकार मिल जाय। इस के लिए वहां जो प्रयास चल रहे हैं उन को मदद करने का काम हमारे देश को करना चाहिए। यह हम लोगों का इतिहास है और यह हम लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है। नेपाल में, नेपाल की आजादी की लड़ाई के कितने ही नेतागण जेलों में पड़े हैं। वहां के विद्यार्थी जो हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़ते हैं कितने परेशान हैं? जब हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र को देखते हैं तो कहते हैं कि इस किस्म का प्रजातंत्र हमारे नेपाल में अमल में लाने के लिए हम को मदद मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन भारत की ओर से न सरकारी पैमाने पर और न किसी दल के पैमाने पर उन को मदद देने का काम हो रहा है। कुछ गलत ख्यालात को लेकर हम पड़े हुए हैं कि राजाशाही को कैसे हम कमजोर करें। राजाशाही का कैसे हम विरोध करें ? राजा से जो सरकारी रिश्ता है, वह जरूर रखने का काम करिए लेकिन वहां की जो प्रजा है, ..उस प्रजा के साथ में, उस प्रजा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उसे प्रजातंत्र के रास्ते पर आगे चलने के लिए जो मदद पहुंचानी है, वह मदद पहुंचाना हमारा फर्ज है, और इस फर्ज को हिन्दुस्तान को अदा करना पड़ेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने पड़ोसीयों के बारे में ऐसी कोई एक नई नीति बनाने का काम हम करें और दूसरे यह जो ख्वाब कई वर्षों से हम लोग देखते रहे हैं उस को अपने मन से निकालें तो आज दुनिया के बड़े राष्ट्रों और खास तौर से गोरे राष्ट्रों को नेतृत्व देने का काम हम कर सकते हैं।

हमें अध्यक्ष महोदय एशिया और अफ्रीका के राष्ट्रों की ओर देखना पड़ेगा। उन की समस्यायें और हमारी समस्यायें जो हैं वह करीब करीब समान हैं। अफ्रीका में आज भी कई देशों में वहां के साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई का काम चल रहा है। रोडेशिया का मामला है अंगोला का मामला है और दक्षिण अफ्रीका का मामला है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। अगर अन्कटाड की यह कान्फ्रेन्स दिल्ली में न होती

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

तो यह चीज इस तरह से सामने नहीं आती। दक्षिण अफ्रीका के मुट्ठी भर गोरे लोग वहां के लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रंगीन लोगों के साथ जिस किस्म की नीति अख्त्यार कर रहे हैं यह दुनिया में और कहीं नहीं होता। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारा यह फर्ज रहेगा वरना भगत साहब की जो बेइज्जती होगीई जब वह केन्या में गए थे वह तो और ज्यादा होती रहेगी क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान को ऐसे मुल्कों की आजादी के लिये मदद करने वाले राष्ट्र के रूप में कोई नहीं देख रहा। साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने वाली यह एक शक्ति है जो एशिया और अफ्रीका के राष्ट्रों को मदद करने वाली है यह भी हम लोगों की तरफ देख कर कोई नहीं सोच रहा है और यह जो बिगड़ी हुई हम लोगों की तस्वीर है दुनिया के सामने उस को दुरुस्त करने का काम सरकार को तत्काल करना पड़ेगा। रोडेशिया के मामले को लेकर और अफ्रीका के दूसरे देश जो साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने वाले हैं उन के मामले को लेकर हम एक तो यह मांगकर रहे हैं कि यह सरकार कामनवैल्थ से हट जाये लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हम यह भी मांग कर ना चाहते हैं कि सरकार तत्काल अफ्रीका और एशिया के राष्ट्रों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने का काम करे और अपनी खोई हुई जो तस्वीर है उस को एक बार फिर बनाने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाए। इस के साथ साथ अपने मुल्क की प्रतिष्ठा इन देशों में बनाने के लिये हमें कुछ और भी काम करने पड़ेंगे और एक नये ढंग से सामने आना होगा। पता नहीं हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को जानकारी है या नहीं कि रोडेशिया जैसे देश के साथ दक्षिण अफ्रीका जैसे देश के साथ हमारा जो सब से बड़ा दुश्मन है चीन यह अपना व्यापार का सम्बन्ध रखता है और बड़े पैमाने पर इस का व्यापार वहां चलरहा है। एक तरफ उन्हीं अफ्रीका के देशों में चीन की तसवीर ऐसी बतायी जा रही है कि यह साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने वाला मुल्क है और दूसरी तरफ वही चीन जब रोडेशिया के साथ या दक्षिण अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापार चलाते हैं जब असलियत को लोगों के सामने रखना या हम ने कभी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। हम यह चाहते है कि सरकार की गोर से कुछ ऐसे कदम तत्काल उठाये जायें जिस से हम लोगों की इज्जत इन देशों में इन देशों के लोगों के बीच में बढ़े।

एक और मसला है आणविक हथियारों का मसला, नौन-प्रौलिफेशन टीटी जिस के बारे में बहस इस सदन में और इस सदन से बाहर चल रहीं है। इस सिलसिले में एक ही जुमला आप के सामने पेश करना चाहूंगा, पांच राष्ट्रों के हाथ में आज अणु बम है। और ये पांच राष्ट्र इस बात का प्रयास और प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि यह दूसरे किसी देश के हाथ में न जायें। हमारा कहना यह है कि भारत को अणुबम बनाना चाहिये या नहीं बनाना चाहिये—इस वक्त विवाद का प्रश्न यह नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे पास सब से पहला प्रश्न यह है कि इस मुल्क से गरीबी दूर हो। जब इस मुल्क से गरीबी नष्ट हो जायेगी, तब इस देश के लोगों के मन में देश की इज्जत ही नहीं ताकत के बारे में भी नई कल्पनायें पैदा होंगी। लेकिन यह गरीबी नष्ट होने के बाद ही मुमकिन है। तो सब से पहली लड़ाई हमारी गरीबी के खिलाफ है, हमें उसको चलाने के लिये काम करना होगा। बम हम बनायें या न बनायें, इस में न जाते हुए, एक चीज बिल्कुल साफ कर देनी चाहिये। कि हम अपने हाथ को बम बनाने के बांध कर रखने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जो परम्परा है इतिहास है इस मुल्क को शान्ति के रास्ते पर ले जाने की उस को ख्याल में रखते हुए जब एक तरफ अणुबम नौन-प्रालीफेशन ट्रीटी पर दस्तखत न करने की बात कहेंगे, वहां यह भी साफ कर देना होगा कि बहुत अछूत-ब्राह्मणवाद को भी नहीं चलने देंगे। जब यह बात कहें, तब इस ठोस बात को भी साफ तौर से कहें कि हम

दुनिया भर के अणुशस्त्रों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, जो भी आणविक हथियार हैं, हम उन को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। यह बात दुनिया के उन देशों के सामने रख कर जिन के पास अणु बम नहीं हैं, उन की सहायता ले कर इन पांच राष्ट्रों के मुकाबले सब राष्ट्रों की एक नीति बनाने का काम हम को लेना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीबी का मसला अणु बम से इतना जुड़ा हुआ है कि दुनिया के अमीर राष्ट्र और दुनिया में शांति स्थापित करने की कोशिश करें तो वियतनाम की लड़ाई पर करोड़ों डालर खर्च कर के शांति नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन अगर दुनिया के अमीर राष्ट्र —खास तौर पर अमरीका और रूस, अगर दुनिया के पिछड़े हुए लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश करें, उन की गरीबी को नष्ट करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठायें, तभी गरीबी नष्ट करने का कोई तरीका आज दुनिया में बन सकता है और उस से दुनिया में अमन और शांति हासिल हो सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का आज यह फर्ज है कि इन दोनों राष्ट्रों के नेताओं से कहें और हमेशा कहती रहे, हर मौके पर कहती रहे कि तुम दुनिया की गरीबी को नष्ट करने की जिम्मेदारी उठाओ। अगर तुम दोनों मिल जाओ —आज जानसन हैं, कल कोई और आ जाय, आज कोसिगिन हैं, कल कोई और आ जाय, लेकिन आज इन दो बड़े राष्ट्रों के नेताओं को एक साथ बैठना चाहिये और गरीबी को नष्ट करने की जिम्मेदारी इन दोनों को उठानी चाहिये और इस तरह अपने काम को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये संसार विकास योजना बनाने का काम इन दोनों को मिल कर करना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है — आज बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही जाती हैं—हिन्दुस्तान का दुनिया के सामने क्या इमेज है, क्या इज्जत है, इस बारे में काफी बहस होती है। हमारी विदेशी नीति को चलानेवाला एक तरफ तो मंत्रालय है और दूसरी तरफ अलग अलग मुल्कों में जो हमारे राजदूत हैं —आज लगभग 100 देशों में हमारे राजदूत हैं, मिशन्ज हैं, इन पर जिम्मेदारी होती है कि हमारे देश के इमेज को किस ढंग से उन लोगों के सामने रखें। मैं इस सिलसिले में आपका ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के 28 फरवरी के एक लेख की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं—अमरीका जो कि दुनिया का एक सब से अमीर देश है, जो कि दुनिया में ढंग से काम करने वालों में गिना जाता है, जो इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि वक्त की बरबादी कभी न हो अपने दिये हुए निर्णयों में कोई गलती न हो, ऐसा सोच कर चलने वाला जो देश है-वहां पर हमारे राजदूत की जो कचहरी है, उस के बारे में 28 फरवरी के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में कृष्ण भाटिया की रपट है, जिसका एक ही जुमला पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। वह लिखते हैं कि हमारी एसेम्बली वाशिंगटन में कैसे काम कर रही है। श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित यहां पर बैठी हैं, जो एक जमाने में वहां पर एम्बेसेडर थीं, मुझे उन के प्रति कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन उन के जाने के बाद ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई, मैं चाहूंगा कि वह भी इस पर प्रकाश डालें —

"Officially, the embassy opens at 9.30 a.m. Till recently, the prsceribed hours of work were from 9.15 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. But it is rarely that anyone is there much before 10 a.m. On the only occasion when I happened to visit the embassy before 10 a.m., I found PAs and secretaries walking in blithely unmindful of the fact that they were late. Many senior members of the staff are usually not available till well after 10 a.m. In my

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

brief stay in Washington, I have discovered that calling a senior officer before 11 a.m. is almost futile. He is usually 'expected any minute' or has gone to the State Department which is the local version of the declaration one heard in Delhi that 'Sahib is in a meeting'. Only recently I found a head of a section shaving at home when his secretary had assured me earlier that he had gone to meet a U.S. Government official.".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से हमारी वहां पर क्या तसवीर है, वह बिलकुल साफ़ हो जाती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार यह जिम्मेदारी उठाले कि एक तरफ़ अपनी ठोस नीति बनाने का काम और दूसरी तरफ़ हमारी इन नीतियों को अमल मे लाने वाले अलग अलग मुल्कों मे जो हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन की ओर से बड़ा जिम्मेदारी का काम—इन दोनों चीजों को करने का काम सरकार करे । यह अपेक्षा करना तो गलत होगा कि यह ठीक से होगा या नहीं होगा, क्योंकि कोई बड़ी उम्मीद आज तक हम ने इस सरकार से नहीं की है और आज भी नहीं करता हूं, चूंकि बहस यहां पर चल रही है, इस लिये अपने विचारों को रखने का काम मैंने किया है ।'

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to go over the ground that has already been covered. I have only one thing to say. Yesterday, the Minister of State said that we will have cultural and economic co-operation with the countries in South East Asia, but we will have no military co-operation with them. He has also, I think, said that they do not want it. But I have seen in the papers that they are really frightened because Britain has already left this area and America is likely to leave it.

I was told by a representative of Cambodia that there are at least 50,000 Communists whom they do not want in their country and who have come from North Vietnam. I have heard it said that politics is a game of the possible. Sir, is it possible for these countries to defend themselves? Of course, we are a big country and I am sure our Defence Minister will tell us and his predecessor told us that we are good enough to meet both Pakistan and China together. That may be very well, but will the South East Asian people alone be able to resist China? It is possible for them and if it is impossible for them, is there not a danger to our country? I remember when China invaded India, I saw on the next day Jawaharlal Nehru and I asked him, 'Have you sent for arms from England and America?' He said, 'We are getting arms from small countries and small arms'. Why? Because his Defence Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon, had declared that to take arms from any country, especially from America and Russia, would be tantamount to be in alliance with them. Afterwards, Sir, as you may be knowing, we were obliged to get arms both from America and England. So, we must remember that it is not always possible to defend one's country alone. I do not think even America or Russia can do it. And that America could not do it is plain from the fact that in the Second World War, whatever were the differences between America and Russia, and between England and Russia, they joined Russia. Russia wanted their cooperation. Russia asked for their cooperation. But here we have become so brave, we are such a powerful nation, our military strength in the Air, in land and sea is so great that we do not require any help from anybody, nor are we prepared to give help to anybody. If this is our view, then I can tell the Government: 'Do what you will, you will have no

friend left in the world.' Friends can only be had if you are prepared to help them; if you are not prepared to help them you cannot expect them to help you when you need help. I remember that when China had occupied Tibet, I asked some representatives of nations here 'What are you people doing?. They said 'What do you want us to do? You are the persons concerned in this matter. If you do nothing, how do you expect us to come from outside, cross your territory and go to defend Tibet? It is impossible. If you are not interested we are not interested in it'. If we are not interested in that, then I say, we are not interested in the defence of our own country. It is impossible, as I said, that they can defend our country, and we must remember that politics is a game of the possible and international politics is more the game of the possible. Is it possible for Laos, for Cambodia or for Indonesia to defend themselves? I believe it is not possible for us to go it alone. I think that some deep thinking will have to be done in this direction. Or else we will find ourselves stranded when we are in difficulties as we found ourselves stranded when China invaded our territory. Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call other hon. Members, there are some unattached independent Members who have not participated and who have given names. A number of names are here, but I do not see those Members here. I find the names of Shri Chittaranjan Ray, Shri Sheo Pujan Shastri, Mahant Digvijai Nath, Dr. Surya Prakash Puri and Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury. I am reading out the names so that they may be ready in the afternoon. Two or three will be given a chance. They have not taken even one minute and after that we will see if others can get a chance. Of course, Dr. Puri is here. They will be called in the the afternoon. We have got 1½ hours in the afternoon. Shrimati Vijaya Laxmi Pandit.

SHRIMATI VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my mind, I always think of foreign policy as a precision instrument, which if correctly balanced and delicately controlled can be really effective but if the balance is upset then things begin to go wrong. That is what has happened. Sir, in our country. The balance is upset and many things have not moved in the right direction. This remedy does not lie either in criticism or attack. It lies in an objective assessment of the situation, and then the necessary pruning, alterations and adjustments which changing times demand. If we can do that, then in spite of a certain stalemate we can move forward into progress.

A number of sweeping statements have been made in the House about the failures of Indian foreign policy. It is not necessary for me to remind hon. Members that, like individuals nations also are judged in terms of their failures and not of their achivements. India has a large number of achivements of her credit. I cannot go into them here for lack of time but they are there—She is also has some failures. These can and do happen in the best regulated nations. One cannot mearly by condemning those failures seek to remedy them. One must find out the real reason for them—it is well to remember that no oratorical flourish, however eloquent, can take the place of truth. And the truth is that in spite of the failures, and I believe there have been far too many, we have progressed and we are moving forward, though the peace may be very slow.

Our foreign policy could have been far more dynamic, and far more effective if instead of the kind of criticism that is made in this House, there could have been constructive

[Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit]

criticism and some coming together between the Government and all sections of the House so that the collective wisdom of the people could have helped us cross the bridge in moments of difficulty. I hope that this can still be done. But when I say this, I would like to point out that we ourselves are not entirely devoid of responsibility for some of the things that go wrong.

We should remember that every fault cannot be laid at the door of the Government. There are a number of things which we can do and which we should do particularly in this constant thing that crops up from time to time about India's image. I think apart from the Government policies and whatever may be wrong with them, a lot of us help to tarnish India's image when we go abroad and at least these small things we can remedy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee said yesterday that we took pride in our foreign policies in the past as compensation for our failures at home. This is not true. We took pride because our policies were correct and through their we achieved results. After Independence the position India occupied in the world—I am talking only of foreign policy—was one which helped every Indian to walk with head erect, which helped all of us to feel that we had something to contribute, and in fact, we did play a significant role on the world stage. It is not correct to say that pride which we had in our foreign achievements was merely a shelter behind which we tried to escape because of our failures at home.

Today we may have fallen from that position but we are still the same Indians and we still have it in us, to direct our energies to refashion India's foreign policy so that it becomes an instrument of good for ourselves and for the world.

The position today needs strengthening in many ways. Government is sometimes extremely maladroit in dealing with delicate situations. Take, for instance, what happened in Kenya the other day—I refer to the visit of the hon. Minister of State. I do not know what went on behind the closed doors of the External Affairs Ministry because, Sir, there is no one who lives in such complete isolation as an ex-ambassador whose advice is not sought even on matters with which they have been connected all their lives. There is no doubt something did happen, and it was serious for us, and the incident in Kenya has distressed us and pined us.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: If they cannot consult her, how can they consult us?

SHRIMATI VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT: However I am glad that the Prime Minister and the Government have faced this incident in a quiet and mature way devoid of hysterial criticism and anger—we can reserve our anger for other causes and not vent them on a friendly African nation.

Talking about Kenya, one is inevitably reminded of the question of the Commonwealth. Each time there is a foreign affairs debate, the Commonwealth is attacked, but strange to say, attacked by people who know nothing about the Commonwealth, what is actually happening there. I think I can claim to have a better inside view of this strange association of Nations called the Commonwealth than most people in India, and I assure you that the inside picture is not a rosy one.

In the early days of the United Nations, it was the custom for the countries of the Commonwealth to get together in the senior partner's—I mean the U.K.—room and discuss

the resolutions before the General Assembly. What this actually meant was that discussions related to situations which had reference to the white part of the Commonwealth. The rest of us said one piece and tagged aloof. You will remember that in 1946 India presented the case on discrimination against the people of Indian origin by the Union of South Africa. At that time, we had a pretty good insight into what the Commonwealth thinks about its sister nations, and the problems which were of such vital concern to them. The ex-colonial powers all abstained on the vote in the General Assembly. The reason given was that it would be highly improper for members of the Commonwealth to take sides in a domestic matter of this kind. So though the resolution was passed by a two-thirds majority, it was not effective.

Then next year came the question of aparthied, which was a much more serious affair. Again, in spite of conferences and confabulations, among ourselves, the white Commonwealth again abstained.

I believe that if at that time the countries of the Commonwealth had stood together, and voted against South Africa's racial policies, the situation that has since developed would never have happened. Step by step, conditions have been deteriorating until racism has been rampant and is a threat to the peace and progress of the world. Another event which is much more recent, hon. Members will remember, how during the Indo-Pak war, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom branded India as the aggressor, and why did they not think at that time that India was a sister Commonwealth country? South Africa was a sister country of the Commonwealth and could not be branded as an outlaw in the United Nations, but India which had been brutally attacked by Pakistan could be so branded why? Because England had sent some arms supplies to Pakistan and her approach to Pakistan has been on quite anothe level, a closer and more intimat level Sir, for the people of the United Kingdom I have the highest admiration: they possess some of the qualities that are needed for all of us in order to attain leadership and to be better human being, but with the Government of the United Kingdom, I am sorry to say, I have no kinship. I think the time has come when we should not judge the advisability of remaining in or out of the Commonwealth merely by the hospitality extended to Parliamentary delegations going abroad or by the kind of things said to members when they are in the U.K. in connection with their work. This question must be looked at dispassionately, calmly, with the assistance, of all parties and in the interests of India and India alone.

And if we decide that the link must be severed, it is no great threat to anybody. We can and must still remain friends with all the Commonwealth countries. I feel the link which binds us has lost its significance. The past is dead and should be decently buried and a new and more useful link established. Thinking along these lines was going on, during Shastriji's time, and that is why the then Prime Minister sent his special representatives to de Gaulle and Adenauer and I had the honour to conduct those talks, but all that now seems shelved and we are back in unwilling relationship with the group between whom and ourselves there is little in common.

The world is changing, rapidly. Unless India changes with the world she will not be able to forge ahead. We have played a good part in shaping some of the important decisions of the world. We can still play a good part, but there are certain things of which we have to be careful, and one of them is that we must not be

[Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit]

carried away by sentiment, by emotion. Let us face facts as they are and do our best to adjust our thinking and our actions to those facts.

It has been a great relief and satisfaction to me, along with many others, I am sure, in this country, the turn events have taken in Vietnam. One hopes that these unhappy people who have suffered so long and so tragically can be freed from the terror and suffering of the last many years. What is most pleasing in the situation to me is that it was the force of public opinion in America and in other places that compelled President Johnson to take the stand he did. I think we should take note of this and be glad that even at such a moment, when America is beset with a number of other problems, the people of America compelled the President to take a step fraught with important consequences for the world. The fact that President Johnson finally did bow to public opinion is, I think, in his favour. I hope sincerely that now this opportunity has come. India will be able to take the initiative and be of some real use in helping to solve the complex problem in the interests of justice and of the people of Vietnam.

13 hrs.

Another matter of vital concern to us is the non-proliferation treaty, and here I stand solid behind the stand that the Government has taken. I am also delighted to find that I am in agreement with my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes. I was going to say exactly what he has said, while we have object poverty in this country, whilst we have the kind of situations which stem from poverty, we have in our midst bigger and more potent bombs than the nuclear weapons of the big powers. We must deal with these things first. We must use all our resources or the amelioration of existing conditions, for the raising of our people, and then the country can think about the possession of the bomb and, obviously, it would be the will of the people that will decide this matter. So far as I am concerned, I am incompetent to speak about this matter beause I belong to a very small minority which does not rush after new-fashioned modes of political thinking. I am content to abide by the thought that man is greater than the weapons he makes and the mind of man is the only deterrent from evil in this world, in whatever shape it comes. The talk that China may attack us and take some territory tomorrow or Pakistan may attack us the day after is irrelevant; it is the man behind the gun that counts, and unless you are training your men to be loyal, to understand the implications that are inherent in all the situations which are so inter-dependent and inter-linked with each other in the world, the biggest nuclear weapons are not going to helps us.

One thing I would like to say here. I hope that the Government would not be high-pressurised into signing any treaty which is not in India's interest. There is no need to do that through fear. I would like to remind the House that aid today is ont given out of a feeling of philanthropy. It is given because the giver hopes to get something in return. America cannot afford to deny aid to this country. If she wants to preserve democracy in India, she will give you aid whether you sign or you do not sign. It is for our government to take a strong stand on the matter. Speaking for myself, I would like to say that we may be materially poorer if aid does not come, but morally we shall be inconceivably richer in our own esteem and in that of the world.

Now, as I said, we all agree that there is something very wrong in India today and I hope the Government will forgive me if I in my rash manner give vent to one or two of my thoughts about what is wrong

with the situation. Now, we know very well that where there is no vision....I would not finish the saying, because surely everybody knows it. That vision has been lacking and you cannot have policies, domestic or foreign, unless there is vision. Gandhiji had a vision and so, on the strength of that vision, moved the country forward and won a spectacular victory unrecorded in human history.

We must have a vision and that vision must lead to correct thinking; in other words, there must be precision in our thought processes because only precise thinking leads to correct decisions. If we have the vision, if our thinking is precise and if that leads to right decisions, then the next step for us is to act and our acts must be implemented.

Today we live in a world which is changing. There are new slogans and new ideas and we must go along with this world and clothe our own thoughts in the new garb that is acceptable to the world today, not give up our fundamental beliefs but clothe them in the way in which we can make them acceptable, not cling to the things that are old and outworn but cling only to those things which hasten our progress along the path. I shall very earnestly appeal to the Government, and specially to those who are in charge of foreign affairs, that there should be vision, precision, decision and implementation of decisions. Nobody can hold us back if these things are there.

India stands at the crossroads today. She has once again, after a long time, I think reached a point when, if she takes the right turning, she can go forward. But she is not completely out of the wood. I would like to make an appeal to everybody, in this House and outside, not to think in terms of petty things, in terms of small personal things that affect one but to once again rise to the heights which we have climbed many a time in history and think in terms of India because we all have a stake in India no matter which party or group we belong to. Unless we can do this we shall not be able to fulfil any promise that we have made to ourselves or to the people of India. But I have faith both in the people and also in the hon. Members who represent them in this House. I do feel that the united strength of this House can help the country to unite and that soon, if these things can really come from sincerity, understanding and conviction in our hearts, India can walk out into the sunlight and regain the place which she has lost.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS —*Contd.*

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): Most of the learned speakers who have preceded me have waxed eloquent in their condemnation of our foreign policy. It is always easier to condemn than to construct, and I am sure, you will agree with me on this point.

But, may I know what is the foreign policy of any country? It is to be decided by any individual incidents, by sporadic cases that may loom large over the international horizon as happened in the case of Kachhathivu on Kena or alleged hoisting of Burmese flag over an island? Or is it to be decided on a long-range basis, as a long-term policy, keeping the basic interests of the country at heart? Various diplomats have defined foreign policy in their own way. Mr. Palmerston said that England

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi]

had neither permanent enemies nor permanent friends, but it had only permanent interests.

Now what are the basic interests of this country today? The first consideration is that of alleviating the misery, the poverty, the economic disparity, with which we are constantly waging a war, and as Panditji said in the Constituent Assembly in 1947, ultimately the foreign policy is the outcome of economic policy, and until India has properly evolved her economic policy, her foreign policy will be rather vague, rather incohate and will be groping.

Thus, our economic affairs alone should have been the criteria for giving a vision, a direction and a long-term range to our foreign policy. With this purpose in view, certain basic principles were laid down, and the first and foremost of these is the policy of non-alignment. How far this policy of non-alignment has proved successful is to be seen from the history. Non-alignment has been helpful and successful not only internally because it has given a common platform for the extreme sections of our society to rotate round one centre and give their hand to Government, and even externally also this non-alignment policy has been very very helpful in allowing India to steer her course between two aligned nations at a time when the world was divided into two Blocks, at a time when the world was in the vortex of war and was hovering on the brink of war. At that time because we pursued a policy of non-alignment, India was able to get aid in various forms and it is because of her successful implementation of the policy of non-alignment that today India finds itself very much an advanced country. It is being able to modernise her industry; it has been able to come on the verge of self-sufficiency so far as food is concerned; it is able to modernise her defence cell. India of today is not the same as it was many years back, and that is a very very great tribute to the policy of non-alignment which we have pursued for the last few years. I would like to pay a tribute to the architect of this foreign policy, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and we find that this policy has been extremely successful.

But today the entire context of international history has changed. There are no two separate Blocs; these two super-powers, which were previously divided into two Blocs, communicate directly with each other today. India has to see how far the non-alignment policy will be the proper policy to be carried on today. We find that in the President's Address this year, the word 'non-alignment' has not been mentioned, but more emphasis has been given to peaceful co-existence. So, by giving a greater emphasis to peaceful co-existence, we have to improve our relations with our neighbouring countries. Fortunately, with the exception of Pakistan and China, all the other neighbouring countries are in very very good terms with us, and except with these two countries, we find that peaceful co-existence has been very successful. India has to judge how far this policy of peaceful co-existence can be utilised for eliminating the differences with these two countries also. So far as America's plan to manoeuvre Pakistan to its side and then its plan to manoeuvre India into its camp is concerned, it has been very very successful there. But I must say that our diplomacy, our External Affairs approach has not been very successful as might be expected because Pakistan has certainly been getting full support from America directly and also as a member of SEATO and CENTO and also through third countries. Only recently we have heard that it got 100 tanks through Italy and NATO countries. At the same time it has also been able to play its diplomatic relations

with China. So, while Pakistan has been gradually strengthening its powers there, much to the detriment of India, which America has been fully conscious of, India must see how far it can take up the same line. But it must take the initiative and build a line of its own and try to normalise and restore normal relations with Pakistan. We find that there has been an effort on the part of the Government of India. They have been trying to normalise our relations with Pakistan by the resumption of the tele-communications system and by other efforts also. How far Pakistan has been reciproeating, it is not easy for us to say. But we recommend that there should be a persistent effort in that direction and Government given every encouragement to pursue the policy of peaceful co-existence.

So far as China is concerned, we know very well that China has been following a policy of perpetual revolution internally and aggressive expansionism outside. It does not agree with India, but even then we find that India is trying at the same time not to increase the tension with China any further. In fact in the Presidential Address we find that it was clearly enunciated that subject to the condition that China does not interfere in our domestic affairs, subject to the condition that China does not provoke us to any aggressive act, we are prepared to come to normal conditions and talk with China also. After all India knows that we cannot depend on these Western Powers any longer. They have not stood by us at the time when we wanted them. Of course, they have given us aid. To-day a stage has come when India cannot depend on aid alone. At the recent UNCTAD conference it was manifestly evident that so long as we have been asking for aid, we have been getting it, but no aid is given without any political strings. Apart from this, one should not forget that India is a major power not because it is a huge country but because of its great cultural heritage, its great past and its even greater future. So India must assert its right as a great power. It must align itself more to the Asian policy and fortunately for us, in the South East Asian nations, we have a very good chance in that direction because of the vacuum which may be created there. We need not enter into any military pacts with the South East Asian countries because it has not been India's intention to enter into any military alliance and if we enter into any military alliance with the South East Asian countries, it will provoke China and may jeopardise any effort to normalise our relations with China. But, Sir, I would certainly say that the time has come that the Government of India must create close relations with amity and goodwill with the South East Asian countries and tell them that we, as an Asian bloc shall stand together wherever it comes to a matter of mutual progress and mutual prosperity and we must make that extremely clear to them.

Secondly comes the question of Vietnam. Here, India has always stood unequivocally and clearly for the fact that there must be an absolutely cessation of hostilities. To day fortunately the way is paved for that and that itself shows that India's incessant efforts have been partially successful to make even the mighty America realise that no country, howsoever strong it may be, can for long go on resisting the nationalist sentiments of any country. By all the sufferings the Vietnamese have undergone, the public opinion which was mobilised in America and by the incessant voice raised by India and other peace-loving people, it has been conveyed to the almighty powers, America included, that it was wrong to go on in this way in utter disregard of the nationalist feel-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi].

ings and waging a war. Our learned friend, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee said that the Vietnamese story has a lesson for us. Of course, it has a lesson for us and it has a lesson for every country in the world and that lesson is that the forces of nationalism are a force to be reckoned with, that the forces of nationalism can only be decided not by war, but by peaceful negotiations and this is the theory which has been adopted from the very beginning and propounded by India and it must continue in that direction. So, what is happening in Vietnam to-day? The parleys have opened up, a new passage, a peaceful avenue has opened up. That is precisely what India has been expecting and wanting. I would say that India, as the Chairman of the International Control Commission, must take a greater initiative. It must make greater efforts and assert itself and see that whatever step is necessary for the consolidation of peace, is taken.

Another point which is very much troubling us today is the question of nuclear armament. Certain hon. Members have said that India must go the nuclear way. I do not agree with my friends of the Jan Sangh party in this respect. About two or three years back, at a meeting in Helsinki, I met the sole survivor of the Nagasaki and Hiroshima bombing. The story of that suffering, torture and anguish was writ large on his face and it was much more eloquent than any words which I can use on the floor of this House. Against medical advice he travelled to demonstrate to the world the havoc caused by bombing, of nuclear weapons. India has always been a signatory to the banning of the nuclear weapons and nuclear tests. India has always stood for total and complete disarmament, that there should be total non-proliferation, that there should be no stockpiling of armaments. Why should India suddenly change its attitude today? Why should India suddenly change its soul today? Why should India change the stand for which Buddha, Gandhiji and Nehru lived and preached? There must be some reason for it. By changing this attitude what do we gain? We lose prestige and we cease to be a peaceful nation. Even if we produce a few bombs that will not be able to help us or to protect us since it will be incompatible to meet the demands of the race of the nuclear nations, and we would only deviate from our stand, and at the same time we mortgage the future of our country.

What do we find today in our country? We are just reaching the take-off economy. It is only now after 20 years of independence that India has started to realise that it can achieve prosperity and modernise its industry. But if today all that money is going to be used for producing armaments, what will happen? We were spending Rs. 247 crores in 1960 on our Defence. Now, because we are modernising our defence we find that thousand crores are going to be spent on defence. We have to spend much more on defence if we are to guard our coastline and get modern equipments and if we have to make our defence up-to-date. But if we mortgage the future what will happen? There are signs and symptoms in the country that the vast majority of our population are in frustration. The youth of the country is not able to channelise its activities and there are no opportunities available for the students. The country is smouldering in discontent and is in a great mess. We have to take stock of the situation and greater vision is wanted now. What is needed today is to study India in the proper perspective.

We find that Sheikh Abdullah has been preaching that Pakistan has a

locus standi in Kashmir. How can we rest with disturbing developments in Kashmir? How can we sit at rest with China troubling us, with the Mizos and Nagas in the east, and how can we sit at rest when the South is preaching its fissiparous and secessionist tendencies? We should take stock of the situation. We should see that we build up a united India, strong and consolidated India. If we go the nuclear way all this will be frustrated and we will gain nothing.

I wish to say onething more, and that is, regarding the recognition of East Germany. I realise that times have changed and India also needs to move with the times. Now that the militancy of the cold war has diluted, we have to understand this. If West Germany is carrying on its diplomatic ties with many countries which have relations with East Germany, what is there to prevent India from having at least a trade representative in East Germany?

With these words, I support the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI CHITTARANJAN ROY (Joynagar): I rise to oppose the Demands of the Ministry because Government have failed to interpret and understand the real dangers of the international political arena. The policy which it has deduced therefore is not what logically it should have concluded, although it is true that we have gone through what they have done so far in the international political arena.

The main question today is the American aggressive nationalism. We are finding this aggressive American nationalism in all cases and in every country and not merely in the case of Vietnam. The case of Vietnam has revealed this more vividly than any other instance, and everybody knows that. Through their CIA activities, through their economic power and economic might, and taking advantage of the weakness and poverty of the country they go on exploiting many of the newly independent countries; not only do they take advantage of their weakness, but they do these things in the name of fighting communism. Some may agree with communism while some others may not. But whenever the Americans have unleashed their fight or struggle against communism we have found that those countries have actually come into the grips of the American imperialists. That has been the case with Thailand, that has been the case with the Philippines, and that has been the fate of Malaysia and other countries also. In regard to whatever injustice has been done by America to Vietnam, we find that all these satellite governments and puppet governments just ditto the American policy. Why are they doing so? They are doing so because they have virtually been converted into satellite States of the American imperialists. That is why I say that whenever somebody starts unleashing this movement against communism, ultimately it would be found that they are sure to fall into the hands of the American imperialists and that is the real danger in the international political arena.

Nationalism does not necessarily mean doing injustice to other people. It is not something which is going to do harm to the other countries. But we find that they approach this question according to their convenience. They approach this question of nationalism and democracy according to their own convenience. Whenever it suits their convenience they make it nationalism and whenever it suits their convenience they make it democracy. I would submit that this question should not be dealt with in that way.

That is why we find that the Government of India have been pursuing a weak-kneed policy in regard to the UAR-Israel war. We know that

[Shri Chittaranjan Roy]

Government have condemned Israel for the aggression. But there is a plan behind it. Government did not condemn the American imperialists who were behind it. For, as everybody knows, it was not Israel which had so much power as to launch an attack on the UAR, but it was due to the American instigation and their power that they fought and it is on the basis of that that they are fighting the Arab people even today. The main thing is that this injustice was unleashed by America. That is why our voice should be raised against it.

In regard to Vietnam also, we have often raised the question here that the bombing of North Vietnam should be stopped. But we find that our Government have never condemned America for its activities of aggression.

I would submit that the present policy of persuasion and this weak-kneed policy of our Government cannot help us in the present international politics. The urgent need of the hour is for Government to change their policy. We have got a tradition of anti-imperialistic struggle; we know how these imperialists suppress the people and their aspirations for independence and we know also how they go on suppressing the people. Perhaps today we have forgotten all those bitter experiences, and that is why we cannot stand boldly against all the injustice done by the American people, the American imperialists and their Government.

Therefore, I would submit that Government should go through this matter very clearly. I am sure that they can again find a way out so that they can raise their voice once again in the international political arena. I know that there is poverty still prevalent in our country and they are giving us aid in times of exigencies by way of foodgrains or other loan and assistance. But we cannot concede whatever they say and we cannot concede to them at the cost of our morality, ethics and values and at the cost of our anti-imperialist tradition.

It is true that foreign policy is the extension of the home policy. If our home policy is capable enough, if our home policy is powerful enough so that our people are strong, then we need not be afraid of anything. I knew that a sensation has been created in the country that China or Pakistan may swallow us. But I would submit that that is not such an easy thing. No country today can swallow a big country like India which is so powerful and which is so great in magnitude and size and which has a vast population. That is why this kind of war psychosis or war-fanaticism cannot work. This threat of swallowing is just a hypothetical illusion only. It is just a clamouring on the part of some people and nothing more.

We see that there are fissiparous tendencies and secessionist tendencies and so on. I would submit that these fissiparous and parochial ideas that prevailing in the country are due to the unwise handling of the problem that exists. We know that there are communal riots in the country. I am referring to this matter in this debate because I want to illustrate the point that these riots are nothing but the results of the wrong policy pursued by Government. All the time they are talking of secularism. They have not, however, been able to interpret what secularism actually means. Secularism in the proper sense of the term means non-recognition of the supernatural entity and leaving religion alone as a private affair. But in our country we are finding that all the Ministers and all the statesmen go to patronise all the

religions. Then, what is the difference between Pakistan and India? Pakistan is patronising only Islam, but we are patronising all the religions together. If Pakistan is a theocrtic State, India has become converted into a multi-theocratic State. That is the only difference between India and Pakistan. Religion should be left alone as the private affair of the people and they will deal with it as they like. The State should have nothing to do with religion and it should leave religion alone. The State should not patronise any religion. But we often find that the Ministers and statesmen go on patronising all the religions and there lies the real cause of the danger, the root cause of communalism which prevails in our country. If we go on allowing this kind of thing, I am afraid that the country can never get rid of this problem.

Of course, politically we are an independent country, and economically also we are an independent country, but emotionally, culturally, aesthetically and morally we have been divided into many castes, many creeds, many religions, many States and many linguistic groups. Our unity can be fostered only by a scientific understanding of the problem, and a real solution of the problem can come only out of the process of reasoning. For this purpose, we have to keep ourselves free from all preconceptions and ideas. It is to emphasise this that I have referred to this question.

With these words, I submit that I cannot support these Demands.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): The present criticism of the foreign policy of India springs from the lack of understanding of the mainstreams of the foreign policy. The criticism reminds me of the story of the four bling men and an elephant, each describing the elephant in a different way. When the criticism comes from the left-wing party, they think that the policy is Western-oriented and it is under the influence of the USA and Britain. When the rightwing parties criticise the foreign policy, they think that it is pressurised by Russia and various shades of left and right describe it differently.

One of the Members said that the foreign policy was in shambles. It it not the foreign policy which is in shambles, but it is the Opposition parties which are in shambles, and now they want to divert the attention of the people from the failures which they are suffering at the Centre and also at the State levels. This year has been a year of disillusionment and disenchantment for them, and to divert attention from their failures, they are attacking the foreign policy of India. They have not been able to understand the main principles and the fundamentals of the foreign policy of our country. The foreign policy of a country springs from certain fundamental principles, keeping in view the national security, the national interest and the economy of the country.

The national and economic interests of the country demand a policy of non-alignment, and a policy which seeks co-existence. They had even not understood the meaning of non-alignment. They confused it with neutrality. Neutrality is passivity in international affairs and non-alignment is a dynamic concept. It means that you keep your judgment independent. You take an independent decision on every issue. You are not pressurised by any group and the passage of time has shown that we have succeeded in it. When India became independent that world was divided into two major groups, the western group and the eastern group. The passage of time has shown that these groups have started dissolving, and many countries have followed the policy which we enunciated and some of them have said that we should

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

join this group or that group. But history has shown that even these groups are not supporting each other and they are formulating a policy which is called the policy of non-alignment also.

The foreign policy also springs from historical background. Our country was dominated by the Britishers when we were subject to humiliation and their arrogance. So we can realise the sufferings of the under-developed and the colonial nations and that is one of the main reasons why we have always supported the colonies and the African nations. No country has pleaded their cause better than our country. So far as Africa is concerned, we have pleaded the cause of Africans in South Africa, i.e. the Africans in South Africa, the Africans in Southern Rhodesia and the colonies. Then I submit that there is criticism without putting forth concrete proposals.

One instance that I may give is Vietnam. Speaker after speaker has risen and said that India, exactly in a callous manner is standing aside and watching what is happening in Vietnam. One of them has said that India should have taken the initiative. They have said that India should have taken the initiative. But no proposal has been put forth in what form they want India to take the initiative. If the initiative means that you ask, you persuade the different nations to come to a compromise, that initiative is already there. Nobody can say that India has not condemned bombing. But in the zeal of condemning India's foreign policy, they have attacked American foreign policy and tried to show that India's policy is practically that of America. One of the speakers practically devoted two-thirds of his speech to the American doings in South-Vietnam. I thought we were discussing India's foreign policy and not American foreign policy. Therefore, I submit that so far as Vietnam is concerned, India has taken up the initiative which a peaceful nation can take and should take and not go beyond that. India is doing that.

So far as our neighbours are concerned we have been helping in the development of the economies of various countries of Southeast Asia and Africa. This is the only way which can create stronger ties of friendship, and countries like Nepal, Burma, Malaysia and Ceylon are more friendly to us than before. The recent UNCTAD, though it has not come to our expectations, yet it has focussed the attention of the world to the problems of the underdeveloped countries and to that extent, I submit, the achievement is enough.

There are two countries which in spite of our efforts have still remained hostile to us, that is, Pakistan and China. Both the countries, especially Pakistan, depends for its very existence on hatred, by whipping up hatred against India. So, in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to befriend Pakistan, and when a nation lives on the hatred of a country it is difficult for another country to befriend that country. Some of the Members have said that we have not been able to create friendly relations with China. China has developed a policy of creating more and more difficulties and subversion in India. The best way of meeting the Chinese challenge would be the strengthening of our economy and the economies of the South East Asian countries.

A slogan is often raised that we should quit the Commonwealth. When the Immigration Bill was passed by UK the slogan was raised that we should quit the Commonwealth. When the Rhodesian crisis deepened, again the same thing was said. I am all for quitting the Commonwealth provided that will solve any of our problems. But if the idea is that in a huff we have to take a decision, I am against it. But if any member or party suggests convincingly that by leaving the Commonwealth we can help the cause of Indians living in Kenya, we should quit the Commonwealth.

So far as Kenya is concerned, India has done all that it could to plead the cause of the Asians in Kenya. It is true that the Kenyan Government has behaved in a way which is unbecoming of a civilised government. But less than sending an army to Kenya, I would submit that India has done everything. The complaint often heard is that India has not done sufficiently. But sufficiency depends upon the circumstances, what an independent nation can do to help the people living in another country.

Further, a suggestion was made that we should expel all the British nationals living in India. I would have concurred with him provided there were not half a million Indians living in Great Britain. We should not take a decision where the remedy will be worse than the disease. There are only 60,000 Indians in Kenya who can be absorbed by India, because our population is increasing at the rate of one crore a year. If necessary, we can absorb them very easily. For the sake of these 60,000 Indians we should not jeopardise the interests of half a million Indians who are living in Great Britain.

There is a strong plea made by some members that we should sign the non-proliferation treaty. By joining the non-proliferation treaty there is no guarantee that we will be protected if we are attacked. It is a vague sort of undertaking. Further, even assuming there is a guarantee, it can be broken. There is no surety bond attached to it, that if you are attacked you will be protected. Then, take the other aspect. Suppose we do not sign that treaty. It is not definite that they will not come to our aid, in case we are attacked, on the ground that we have not signed the treaty. So, either way, our not signning it will not harm our interests.

Finally, no nation can claim that its policy has always succeeded. But, by and large, we have succeeded. As I have already submitted earlier, the attack on our policies is mainly due to the shambles in which the opposition parties are. I will end with the old saying that two persons looked out of the window; one looked at the stars and the others..... our friends know what!

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my first duty is to thank you for calling me, even though at a very late hour. I feel that our Foreign Ministry faces three very grave, serious and long-range problems and unless they are faced boldly our foreign policy will not be as fruitful, as effective and as influential as it should be.

Our first problem is that we should eliminate the hot-house atmosphere in the Ministry of External Affairs. What I mean by this is this. The windows of this Ministry should be kept open to all the winds that are blowing in all parts of the world.

It is not that we should try to shut our eyes to one part of the globe and keep our eyes open to the other part of the globe. This means that our foreign policy should be based on value; it should be value based and not totally self-interest based.

I think, there was a statesman of England—he might have been a very wise statesman according to the British people—who said, "We have no eternal principles; we have only eternal interests." I think, that might

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

have been true in the nineteenth century but it cannot hold good in the twentieth century

Therefore we do not follow this cynical line of approach, this grossly selfish line of approach in our foreign poicy. Our foreign poicy is based on certain values which endure. They may suffer eclipse at one time; they may suffer from recession at another time: they may have regression at one particular moment, but I think that the value for which our foreign policy stands will endure. Therefore we should not be tinkering with our foreign policy in the External Affairs Ministry in one way or another when something untoward happens.

This foreign policy is the great handiwork of the great Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and nobody can deny that when Egypt was invaded, so far as the Suez Canal is concerned, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's heart beat in unison with that of Colonel Gamel Nasser. What advantage are we going to reap from that? Have we got something out of that stand? Perhaps, we have not reaped any material advantage from that stand. But, all the same, I believe that this policy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was applauded and understood all over the world and India's stand was taken to be a great stand worthy of a great and ancient country like India. Therefore I say that this is what is to be done.

Unfortunately, the External Affairs Ministry has been, for some time, the playground of mediocrities and parochial forces and of people who do not understand the global movements that are going on all the time. Sometimes a Foreign Minister may say in reply to, "Where is North Vietnam?" that North Vietnam lies to the north of South Vietnam. If we have a person who understands global geography and global movement in this way, I think, our foreign policy cannot succeed. Therefore, this foreign policy cannot succeed. Therefore, this foreign policy of ours has to be rescued from the morass of stereotypedness and from the bog of conventional thinking and from all those influences that have submerged it all these days.

I am glad that the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has taken over the Foreign Ministry now. (*Laughter*) My hon. friend over there laughs, but if Khrushchev's son had taken over from Khrushchev he would have been very happy. She has stood for those values for which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stood. What is our stand on Vietnam? Of course, Vietnam is as much our problem as it is a problem of all the countries of the world; it may be more a problem of ours than of other countries because it is so near. But there is no doubt about it that the stand that we took in the case of Vietnam has been vindicated and I want that we should take such stands on global affairs as history vindicates, as time vindicates.

Again, our stand on the non-proliferation treaty, I think, should be adhered to. Now, people say, there are some nuclear haves and there are some nuclear have-nots. No. There is the third category also. There are nuclear haves, there are nuclear have-nots and there are nuclear able-to-haves. That is the third categroty. Japan is like that; India is like that. Therefore, I think, if we sign the treaty, we should reserve to ourselves the right to act in any way that the political exigencies of our country demand. I think, that is the line which the Prime Minister of India has taken.

So far our Embassies have remained isolated from the public Shri George Fernandes read out an extract from the *Hindustan Tmies* about some Embassy of ours. I have visited some of these Embassies and I can say that these Embassies are islands

which have no commerce, no intercourse, wiah the outside world. They live in a circle of their own, in an orbit of their own, and I would, therefore say that these Embassies should be out-going, forwardlooking and should be such as can make friends. I remember meeting a great stateman of a country—I do not want to mention the name of the country—and he said, "There are three lobbies in my country; one is pro-Pakistan lobby, one is anti-Indian lobby, and there is a gentleman who used to go to that country on behalf of my country, and there is anti-that-gentleman lobby also." Asked if there was no pro-Indian lobby, he said, "No." Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that wherever our Embassies are, wherever our missions are, of whatever kind, of whatever dimensions, they should build up a pro-Indian lobby as much as they can. They should win friends and influence people. They should not remain isolated from the currents that are going on in the country in which the Embassy is situated. You want people these days who can mould public opinion and public opinion is a great asset and unless that is done, nothing happens.

We talk of the fourth estate. Now, the fourth estate is the youth of the world. Everywhere you find that youth is restless. We should send out such Ambassadors who are able to shape the ideas of those persons. I do not say that we should try to do propaganda for them. But I do say that we should not send such Ambassadors who are only confined to the four walls of the Embassy and who are not able to go out and meet those persons. Unfortunately, I have found that some of our Ambassadors do not meet even the Indians who live in that country. They behave in a way which is not conducive to good relations between themselves and the Indians who are domiciled in that country. I want that our Ambassadors should be such who can bridge the gap not only between themselves and the Indians who are domiciled in that country but also between themselves and the people of the country there. Rulers come and go. I have seen the era of Eisenhower in USA; I have seen the great and glorious epoch of Kennedy in USA and we are, obviously, seeing the epoch of Lyndon Johnson. These persons come and go but the people remain there. Therefore, we should not send as Ambassadors such persons who are adept in passing orders on files only, but we should send as Ambassadors such persons who can do something so far as the people are concerned.

Sometime back there was a question regarding our High Comissioner in London about something having appeared in some papers. I think, it was in *Natational Herald* that I read an article; it came in two instalments —"what is our secular Democracy". I am very hapy he has given the lecture in London on Secular Democracy. I felt very happy about it and I said that this gentleman had opened the window of our Embassy to the people of England. He has done well. So, you should send such Ambassadors who can talk to people in the language which they understand, who can talk to people in the idiom which is their own, who can talk to people about the values which we hold and we should not send those Ambassadors who say, "Do not send us to 'C' Stations; please keep us out of 'C' Stations; please despatch us to 'A' Stations." Let this difference between 'A' 'B' and 'C' disappear; otherwise, all these Ambassadors will be trying to go to 'A' Stations and nobody will look towards 'B' and 'C' Stations. Therefore, I would say that these Ambassadors should be such as can put across the values for which India stands, the great culture which India has produced. For that, I would suggest that half of these posts should go to career-diplomats and another half should go to public men. It is not necessary that you should always have career-diplomats. These career-diplomats are very good; I have nothing against them, but they are the

[Shri D. C. Sharma].

prisoners of files, prisoners of office, they are the playthings in the hands of bureaucracy who serve them, but a public man can sometimes take a stand of his own and can do some good to India.

My third point is that India has to follow a policy of concentration. In a country like ours we canot dispense with this. We must concentrate on some countries; for instance, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal are our neighbours. I am glad that we have been trying to befriendly with them, but I would submit very respectfully that we should concventrate on some countries; Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal and other countries which are our neighbours; Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and so on. The year 1968 should be a 'good-neighbour year' and 'good neighbour means that we should stretch our hands of friendship to them and we should go even out of the way to help these countries more effectively. If they want some economic aid, we should give them; if they want something else, we should come to their help. Of course, I do not want to use the word 'aid' and 'help' in regard to these countries because they are sovereign, independent countries. But we should do something. More than this, I would say that we should build a bridge between East Bengal and India. We should build a bridge between Pakistan and ourselves. I do not want that we should do anything of the kind that will increase the already existing bitterness between us. I want, Sir, that a bridge that can be built between West Pakistan and India will be a bridge of goodwill if we try to do something to encourage Urdu. I tell you, Sir, that this will be a real and lasting bridge of goodwill between India and West Pakistan. Therefore, we should try to give a great deal of attention to Urdu so that West Pakistan becomes emotionally allied with India.

At the same time, I would say that East Bengalees are our own brethren, the people of West Punjab are also our own brethren. I say that because I come from West Punjab. The East Bengal people love nothing more than Bengali. Therefore, you should try to give them fine specimens of Bengali literature and we should try to see that they get it.

One more word and I have finished. Sir, Indians are to be found in almost every country of the world. Whenever I have been abroad, I have seen Punjabis, Gujaratis, Bengalis, South Indians and Maharashtrians and if I have not found Maharashtrians, I have found my Sikh brethren and if the Sikh brethren are not there, the Rajasthanis are there and if the Rajasthanis are not there, I have found the Sindhis there. So you find India everywhere, a small part of India everywhere and, Sir, they hold British passports, Canada passports, passports of any country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should try to finish now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: We should remember that they belong to us and we should welcome them and hug them to our bosom, make them our own and never say anything which would show to them that the country of their origin has disowned them. They are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood and we should own them fervently and unambiguously.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I have gone through the report of the External Affairs Ministry with the utmost care and caution. This report gives neither information nor any analysis of the forces that confront India *vis-a-vis* the world, and to try to solve

them merely by silence is to misjudge the temper and mood of the contemporary international scene.

The report is prepared, may I say, in the *Bhagvat Gita* spirit of non-attachment. Sir, our foreign policy is a policy of non-alignment. But this policy of non-alignment is not to be carried into the vertex of non-attachment to our national interests. Our foreign policy of non-alignment was evolved some two decades ago, but, as Mr. Mahajan said, the international scene is dynamic and is moving. Here, I remember what Mr. Nehru said once—I liked the sentence very much—that one cannot be static in a dynamic universe. When the universe is dynamic, when the international scene is dynamic, some of our foreign policies are static. I do not want this Government to abandon the policy of non-alignment. All that I want is certain modifications commensurate with the changes in the international situation today. Sir, Madam Pandit stated something about America giving us aid in her own interests. What about Soviet Russia? Soviet Russia also gives us aid in her own interest. It is the national interest that must constitute the rock bottom of any nation's external policy and that should apply to us also.

15 hrs.

Sir, it is an open fact that our major neighbours like Pakistan and China are both hostile to us and that they would not miss an opportunity to subvert us, if not by physical attack, at least by encouraging the divisive forces in this country as they are doing now. They are out to destroy us. Now I remember what Jesus Christ said. Jesus Christ said, 'Love thy enemy'. We have to reverse it and say, 'Hate thy enemy'. It is the positive of hatred that we have to develop against these countries which are openly hostile to us. I do not mean that we have to develop a kind of hostilities for the people of these countries. We have to have sympathy for them and we should try to develop the posture of hostility towards the rulers of these two countries, Pakistan and China. And what is the psychology that we represent, Sir? This report claims that the Tashkent Declaration has led to a certain extent towards the normalisation of relations with Pakistan. But has it done so? The Tashkent Declaration is dead as the dodo. I think the Tashkent Declaration is a bilateral agreement between two countries, Pakistan and India, under the auspices of Soviet Russia. Now, after Pakistan has thrown the Tashkent Declaration to the waste-paper basket can there be a unilateral implementation of a bilateral agreement? I don't understand that. How can that be? When Tashkent Declaration was signed and Mr. Shastri of revered memory affixed his signature to the Tashkent Declaration we felt that the Tashkent Declaration was a mistake. Mr. Shastri could understand the defect inherent in the Tashkent Declaration. That is why I find, it was a strain on his emotions, because he was an intelligent man, and it is under the strain of these emotions that he died in a far, distant country. He found this about the Tashkent Declaration. Mr. Shastri knew this also that the Tashkent Declaration might ultimately prove ruinous to the people of India because Pakistan has refused to touch it with a pair of tongs.

There are some people who say that once the so-called problem of Kashmir is solved there would be a rainbow of peace and friendship knitting the Pakistani sky with our Indian sky. I do not understand that at all. But what is the solution? What is the solution in clear and precise terms so far as the so-called problem of Kashmir is concerned? Friends of Pakistan like Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain have not been able to give any precise or clear solution to this problem. What Sheikh Abdullah is saying in Srinagar, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain is repeating in New York for his American audience. That is what I find. I do not understand how an Indian can go abroad and try to destroy the image of his

[Shri Hem Barua]

own country. That pains me very much. When an Indian goes out he must try to preserve the image of the country. Even if you deliver Kashmir wrapped up as Easter egg and give it to Pakistan, Pakistan will not be satisfied. If you read Ayub Khan's *Friends, not Masters*, you will understand the psychology of the rulers of Pakistan. Pakistan wants to be a friend of India after being a master of Kashmir. But there is duplicity in that also. I think Government have not tried to analyse and examine their forces within the framework of the reality and relevancy to our national interests.

What about China, Sir? China has never concealed her intentions to destroy India by whatever methods. I mentioned earlier about the Chinese intentions on the Floor of this House. During Mr. Nehru's times, Mr. Dange who used to sit on these benches, said that China being a socialist country would never attack India. But what has happened? China attacked us and we knew about the intentions of China. China mounted attack at Nathu La and Cho La and by subversive and other methods China wants to destroy India and there is no doubt about that. So we should consider this and modulate our foreign policy in that context.

When that so-called revolution took place in Naxalbari, the Peking radio beamed out Mao's thought. This, they are doing now, in relation to the Naga and Mizo hostiles. There was a patient suffering from cancer in a hospital in Peking and they placed a book, *Mao's Thoughts* on his head and he recovered. My good God! All sorts of superstition is growing about this. They are trying to grow superstition round Mao's thought. Whatever that might be, due to the emergence of the armed might of China, there is a consequent loss of face, loss of image, loss of stature so far as India is concerned in the eyes of the world today.

Now what happened? When the West Asian crisis took place, when there was a conflict between the Arab States and Israel, we offered our support to the Arab States. I do not want to go into the merits of that.

15.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We were the first to offer our support to the Arab States. But then what did King Hussain of Jordan say as late as January 1968 is most revealing and very interesting. Here it is:

> "Pakistan was the foremost amongst the friends who stood by Jordan and the Arab countries in their hour of trial. The people and leaders of Pakistan will always remain in the hearts of the Arab people. They, Jordan and Pakistan, have stood by each other in the past and will do it in the future".

Now, where is India? India is nowhere in the picture. I am taken aback by this. I think there should be a limit to ungratefulness also. So far as Jordan and the Arab States are concerned, there is no limit to ungratefulness even. King Hussain of Jordan forgot to mention India's name even. He mentioned Pakistan of course.

What is happening? Madame Pandit spoke about the role we have played in the world and how our image has gone up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): In the past.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In the past. May I tell you that the prestige that Shri Nehru built for India by sheer force of his personality has been squandered by his daughter's inaptitude and vacillation? There is no doubt about it. In the context of international politics, a nation, in order to be heard and respected in the comity of nations, must be strong,

both militarily and from the point of economic strength. Unfortunately, India is strong neither militarily nor economically. That is the trouble. We must have a sound industrial base. After the Chinese attack in 1962, I remember our the then President Dr. Radhakrishnan speaking about our being strong so far as military strength and economis strength are concerned.

Now China has emerged as a full-fledged nuclear power which poses a great danger to India's security. Because of China emerging as a nuclear power, what has happened to us? We requested both the Soviet Union and the USA to guarantee or give us a joint nuclear umbrella. Now both the USA and USSR as well as Britain have come out with a proposal for a nuclear umbrella. But that proposal confirms our apprehension that this nuclear umbrella, if given to us, would not open when actually the rain comes. That is the trouble. Before it opens the UN will have to define what 'aggression' means. This important body has failed to define aggression during the last twenty years. Now can you think that it will be able to define aggression just before the umbrella is passed on to our hands? This is something that cannot be understood. I am happy that our Government does not propose to sign this nuclear non-proliferation treaty along the dotted line. That is a great thing they are doing.

I do not want to stray into problems that do not immediately affect our interests. But I must congratulate President Johnson on the bold stand he has taken in de-escalating the war in Vietnam. Unfortunately, there are hawks and doves in Hanoi as there are hawks and doves in Washington. Hawks and doves are everywhere (*Interruptions*). By my information is that President Johnson consulted Soviet Russia two days before he made his announcement publicity. But what about us who go about making noises but nobody listens to us because we are weak militarily, weak economically, weak politically, weak internally and all that?

This Report is ominously silent about the position of Indians abroad. Now you know how Kenyan Indians are driven out of Kenya and how Britain has treated them ill. I remember what Shri Nehru said in a preface to a book published by the AICC in 1940 entitled *Our Countrymen abroad*. This is it, a very revealing thing:

> "India is weak today and cannot do much for her children abroad, but she does not forget them, and every insult to them is humiliation and sorrow for her. A day will come when her long arm will protect them and her strength will compel justice to them".

What about India's 'long arm' today? The long arm is palsied. Does anybody bother about a palsied arm? What is it that India has done to protect her children abroad? India has forgotten her children abroad. India has gone back on her word to them, the word that Shri Nehru wrote.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was long ago.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Might be long ago. But these are his words and his words are quoted when it is convenient to quote them and they are not quoted when it is inconvenient to do so. That is the trouble.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): As he is doing.

SHRI HEM BARUA: There are thousands of Indians in Africa, there are thousands of Chinese in Africa. Has any of the African countries treated the Chinese there as Kenya is treating Indians in her country?

AN HON. MEMBER: It dare not

SHRI HEM BARUA: They are treating Indians in a bad manner

[Shri Hem Barua]

because they know that India is not capable of stretching out her arm to protect her children abroad.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: What did Indonesia do to the Chinese?

SHRI HEM BARUA: I am speaking about Africa. Indonesia is the only country in the world that has taken that stand, and no other country in the world where Chinese are has ever taken that stand.

Now it is no use trying to accuse Britain for betraying the Indians of Kenya who hold British passports. Betrayal it is, no doubt. But what have we done? Have we not betrayed our Indians in Kenya? We have also betrayed them. When Pakistan committed aggression on us in 1965, I remember the then Prime Minister wanted Indians in Kenya to contribute liberally to the defence fund of India. But when they are in difficulty, we just forget them.

Another thing. In all matters, what has happened? The India Government is subservient to England. Is it because we are a member of the Commonwealth? Madame Pandit has given a very nice analysis of the association called Commonwealth. What is the Commonwealth? What is common about the Commonwealth except the common hall where the deliberations take place. Not even the wealth is common.

What has happened is that London has become almost a Mecca for our Ministers. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, our Ministers go to London on the Indian taxpayers' money. I remember one Minister went to London during last October, for what? In order to learn the techniques of crime detection at Scotland Yard. This could have been done by any Indian police officer. I remember I was in London during October last on an invitation from the British Government. (*Interruption*). There is a difference between people going abroad at the expense of the Indian taxpayers' money and on invitation from the British Government. Dr. Channa Reddy was then there and what happened? Dr. Channa Reddy had addressed a press conference, and the next day, in the *Daily Telegraph*, I read a press report of what he had said. The report was there under a double-column headline. And there was a picture along with the report, and underneath was written, "Dr. Channa Reddy, Indian Minister." Then, when I looked at the picture I discovered that that was not the picture of Dr. Channa Reddy but that was the picture of Dr. Triguna Sen. Do you find any physiognomic resemblance between the two doctors? Our Ministers, whenever they get an opportunity, run to London. But how many of the British Ministers come to India? Very few. A Minister of State came some time back, I know.

By hanging these martyrs in Rhodesia, the white regime in Rhodesia has committed a crime against humanity. There is no doubt about it. What happens? Prime Minister Harold Wilson will never apply force against the white regime although Zambia has offered her territory to be used as military base against the white regime in Rhodesia. Why is it so? Because the Britishers have their economic interests in Rhodesia. Do not forget that there are even today 200 British banks functioning and operating in Rhodesia: Grindlays, Barclays, Standard Bank of England—all these have their branches there. Do not forget that Rhodesia has the largest air force in Africa and the greatest contribution made to that air force has come from Britain. We call ourselves an independent nation. Although we call ourselves an independent nation, the High Commissioner's office in London bears the insignia of the British Crown there. Should it happen in relation to an independent republic like ours?

AN HON. MEMBER: The crown of the Queen of England.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Whatever that might be. We are an independent nation, a republic. But have our Government the courage to tell the Prime Minister—Mr. Harold Wilson—that if he does not bring the illegal white regime in Rhodesia to its knees we are going to quit the Commonwealth and break away from it? We do not have that courage to say so. What happens? Because of our weaknesses, some of our neighbours are in illegal occupation of our territory. Who does not know that Pakistan holds some Indian territory in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area in Assam and that China holds 14,500 square miles of Indian territory in Ladakh? Who does not know that even Ceylon has made a claim of the Kachchativu island in the Palk Strait? It is because we are weak, and unfortunately our Government have admitted that Kachchativu island is a disputed territory.

May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to what Mr. Dinesh Singh, when he was Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, had said? He said on 7th May, 1966 that Kachchativu island was part of the estate of the Raja of Ramnad and it was not in dispute. My submission is, if the Kachchativu island was not in dispute in 1966, how can it be in dispute in 1968?

श्री शिवचन्द्रन झा (विक्रमगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की वैदेशिक नीति समझने के लिए वर्तमान संसार की तस्वीर ध्यान में रखनी होगी । कहा जाता है और ठीक ही कहा जाता है कि वर्तमान संसार दो गुटों में बंटा हुआ है । लेकिन ये दो गुट दो देशों के नहीं, दो विचारों के हैं । एक तरफ कम्युनिस्ट देश हैं, जो साम्यवादी विचार-धारा के मानने वाले हैं । चाहे किसी प्रकार के भी कम्युनिस्ट हों, चाहे वे चीन के हों या रूस के, वे सब मानते हैं कि उन का एक ही दुश्मन है—साम्राज्यवाद, और उन का एक ही लक्ष्य है—साम्यवाद ।

दूसरा गुट अमरीका का है जो पूंजीवादी विचारधारा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है । एक तरफ यह माना जाता है कि राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता ही सब कुछ है और दूसरी तरफ यह माना जाता है कि आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता ही सब कुछ है । लेकिन इतिहास हमें यह सबक सिखाता है कि एक के अभाव में दूसरा हो ही नहीं सकता है । जिस मुल्क में सिर्फ राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता है और आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता नहीं है वहां राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता भी कायम नहीं रह सकती है । इसी तरह से जिस मुल्क में सिर्फ आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता की बात की जाती है वहां अगर राजनैतिक स्वतंत्रता नहीं है तो आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता भी नहीं हो सकती है । यह संसार का आज का सत्य है जिस पर बिना विचार किये हम वैदेशिक नीति नहीं समझ सकते हैं ।

जब देश ने गुट-निरपेक्षता की बात की, तो हमारे ध्यान में यही आता है कि शायद दिमाग में तस्वीर यही थी । दूसरी दुनिया की तस्वीर क्या है ? एक महायुद्ध के बाद दूसरा महायुद्ध हुआ और दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद तीसरे महायुद्ध की तैयारी हो रही है । सभी विवेकशील आदमी मानते हैं कि अगर तीसरा महायुद्ध हुआ, तो मानव-जाति ही नहीं रह जायेगी । इस लिए हर विवेकशील आदमी सोचता है कि सब से पहले ऐसी कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि संसार में युद्ध का अन्त हो जाये । इस लिए विश्व-शान्ति पहली शर्त है ।

अगर हम इस कसौटी पर अपने मुल्क की वैदेशिक नीति की जांच करें, तो हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि हम असफल हुए हैं । यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि जिस मुल्क में गांधीजी पैदा हुए, जिन्होंने कहा ही नहीं, कर के दिखाया कि शान्ति से, बिना हथियार उठाए विलायत जैसे मजबूत दुश्मन से आजादी ली जा सकती है उस मुल्क में आज हम लाचारी प्रकट करते हैं कि स्वतंत्र भारत में हम उस सिद्धान्त का पालन नहीं कर सकते हैं और आज हमारी ओर से यह मांग होती है कि युद्ध की तैयारी की जाये, नर-संहार लीला की तैयारी की जाये, ज्यादा से ज्यादा खूंखार हथियार पैदा

[श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री]

किये जायें, जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्सान मारे जायें । क्या यह गांधीजी के सिद्धान्त के अनुकूल है ?

इस लिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस सत्य की तरफ़ खींचना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि सदन को इस पर ज़रूर विचार करना चाहिए कि एक तरफ़ विश्व-शान्ति की इच्छा और दूसरी तरफ़ युद्ध की तैयारी, ये दोनों बातें एक साथ कैसे चलेंगे । इसी तरह से एक तरफ़ विश्व-पंचायत की बात करना संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ संगठन को दिनों-दिन मजबूत करना उस के द्वारा पास की हुई चार स्वतंत्रतायें लागू करना और दूसरी तरफ़ अपने मुल्क में ग़रीबी बढ़ाना जबकि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ मानता है कि संसार के किसी भी कोने में अगर ग़रीबी है तो वह पूरे विश्व को अशान्ति का कारण है, ये दोनों बातें एक-साथ कैसे चल सकती हैं ?

इस लिए अगर हम विश्व में शान्ति चाहते हैं, तो हमें संसार के किसी भी कोने में ग़रीबी नहीं रहने देनी चाहिए, हमें अशान्ति की जड़ काट देनी चाहिए । अगर हम अशान्ति की जड़ काटना चाहते हैं, अगर हम देश की ग़रीबी और बेरोज़गारी मिटाना चाहते हैं तो वह हम युद्ध की तैयारी कर के तो नहीं कर सकते हैं । दस अरब रुपया हमारे पास सिंचाई, अस्पतालों या उद्योग के लिए नहीं है लेकिन नर-संहार के लिए है हालांकि उस के बारे में हम बहुत सुन्दर शब्द कहते हैं कि वह आत्म-रक्षा के लिए है । दुनिया में कौन ऐसा मुल्क है जो कहता है कि हम दूसरों पर हमला करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं । हर देश यही कहता है कि हम अपनी आत्म-रक्षा के लिए फ़ौजी तैयारी कर रहे हैं । यह परस्पर-विरोध है ।

इस लिए यह भी मानना होगा कि आज राष्ट्रीयता संसार को नहीं बचा सकती है । राष्ट्रीयता सिर्फ़ अपने मुल्क पर ध्यान दिलाती है संसार को भुलाती है । जो पक्का राष्ट्र-वादी है वह यही कहता है कि दुनिया जाये जहन्नुम में, हमारे राष्ट्र की तरक्की होनी चाहिए । भूगोल की सीमा में रहने वाला अमुक इलाका दुनिया का सब सुख भोगे, उस से बाहर का कोई मुल्क चाहे कितना भी ग़रीब हो, उस को चाहे कोई सुविधा न हो, यही राष्ट्रीयता है । हम राष्ट्रीयता की जितनी भी सफ़ाई दें, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयता एक भौगोलिक पूजा के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है ।

इसलिए राष्ट्रीयता का युग समाप्त हो गया है अब तो मानवता का युग आया है या तो पूरी मानवता को ज़िन्दा रहना है या मर जाना है इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर हम को अपनी वैदेशिक नीति ठीक करनी पड़ेगी ।

यह बात सही है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति अवलम्बित है गृह नीति पर । हमारे घर में अगर शान्ति है, हमारे देश में अगर सुख है, हमारे देश में अगर लोगों में मिल्लत है, तो हम दुनिया को बिना सबक सिखाये सिखा सकते हैं, उस को यह सन्देश दे सकते हैं, कि हम कितना सुन्दर राज्य चला रहे हैं । लेकिन दुनिया हम को क्या कहती होगी । जब यह पढ़ती होगी कि आज भी इस मुल्क में एक इन्सान जलाया जा सकता है दूसरे इन्सान द्वारा ? हम को कौन मुंह है दुनिया को उपदेश देने का ? जब हम अपने घर में, जिस को हम सही मानते हैं, उस को कर के नहीं दिखाते हैं, तो हमें दुनिया को कहने का क्या हक है ?

इस लिए हम को ऐसी योजना बनानी पड़ेगी, ताकि गांधी जी की रूह, उन की आत्मा, हमें कोसे नहीं । और वह तभी हो सकता है, जब हम फौजी तैयारी की तरफ ध्यान न दें । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को यह बात बहुत बेढंगी लग सकती है, क्योंकि वे इस के विरोधी हैं ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह (खर्लीलाबाद) : माननीय सदस्य पहले ही मान रहे हैं, इसलिए हम भी मानते हैं कि यह बेढंगी बात है।

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : मैं मानता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में वही बात है।

मैं सिर्फ दो तीन सुझाव यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि वैदेशिक नीति में स्वावलम्बन की बात त्याग कर परस्पर अवलम्बन की बात सोचनी चाहिए। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि परिस्थिति का गुलाम न बन कर परिस्थिति पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और जहां तक हो सके, हमें कम फौजी तैयारी करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि तभी हम सही मानों में गुट-निरपेक्ष रह सकते हैं।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been many interesting speeches in this debate. There are over a hundred cut motions but the main points which have concerned hon. Members are Vietnam and the Non-Proliferation treaty.

I was glad that the speeches this time were more pointed and did not attempt to range over the whole of human history. I am glad also to see that the induction of hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, into the Jana Sangh Parliamentary Party has brought a new awareness of foreign policy in that party. Before that, they were constantly blaming us for paying for too much attention to internnational affairs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Thank you for the compliment.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Members of the Congress Party have lightened my task by dealing very ably with most of the points which have been raised by the Opposition. The hon. Member who initiated the debate, Shri Masani, seemed to have made a speech in defence of America pleading for U.S. policies at a time when U.S. itself is engaged in revising them and trying to change them. The timing of the debate is such that it is natural that our attention should be specially focussed on Vietnam. On the 31st March, President Johnson made a speech of historic significance. It was a courageous initiative and I am glad it has evoked a positive response from Hanoi. Shri Masani used a rather strange word—I believe, he said that the United States Government had done what we, that is, the Government, had been "clamouring" for. I do not know with what significance Shri Masani meant to clothe that word 'clamour'. Was there a certain disappointment that the United States should have taken a step which approximates 90 per cent to what we had been advocating for some considerable time and that our stand, so long maligned, so long criticised, now stood vindicated? When faced with such moments in human history, it is not enough to come out with statements and to rush to the press. It is important to examine the issues posed, to initiate processes and consultations. This we have been doing. We have been in touch with a number of friendly countries both through their Ambassadors and through our own Missions there. I sent personal messages both to President Johnson and to President Ho Chi Minh and, I am sure that we would all like to see that these processes which have been set afoot will reach ultimate fruition in bringing peace to the tortured land of Vietnam.

Our effort has always been directed towards the narrowing of whatever

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

differences still exist and in overcoming whatever difficulties remain. We hope that the two sides will meet and we hope that, as a result of this meeting, conditions will be created for an uninterrupted dialogue. We have always felt that the Geneva Agreement of 1954 provides the framework within which the Vietnam problem could be resolved.

If I may refer once more to my distinguished friend, Shri Masani, he presumed that our stand in favour of the cessation of bombing of North Vietnam was based on our advocacy ment of 1954 provides the frameword of North Vietnam's cause, I may say that the question of the cessation of bombing of North Vietnam has been advocated by a very large number of countries and by the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations, because all these people realise that the issues in Vietnam are susceptible only to political solutions and that there could be no military solution to the problem. We believe also that these issues are far too serious to be made a subject of partisan propaganda. We have assured all the parties concerned that both as a peace-loving country and as Member Chairman of the International Control Commission, we would always be willing to shoulder whatever responsibilities devolved upon us.

We are glad that we are not alone in this. We have the support of many countries and the vast majority of mankind. We should like to share with them the task of bringing peace to Vietnam. It is understandable that there is still considerable mutual suspicion and questioning of motives. Statements by one side are not taken at their face value by the other. It is our task to bridge this gap of suspicion and distrust which divides the two sides. Hence our effort to contact all concerned parties and to bring them closer together, in the hope and belief, that direct contacts may perhaps pave the way towards sincere and genuine contacts which would lead to a solution.

References were made by many Members to the question of the security of the South-East Asian region. My colleague, the Minister of State: Shri Bhagat, dealt with this in his speech yesterday. Some Members accused us of not playing an effective role in developing regional security arrangement for the defence of South and South-East Asian countries from Chinese expansionism. Hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, also spoke of this. I am glad that he has recently discovered Cambodia. We have had long-standing and friendly relations with that country and, in particular, with the distinguished head of the State, Prince Sihanouk. Those relations are purposeful and are based on mutual understanding, trust and confidence. There was concern amongst some parties that we should enter into agreements or arrangements with different nations of this region. Now, when we look back into recent history,—the post-war era, we find it littered with the remains of dead and dying security arrangements. I believe that this is bound to happen when international relations are subordinated to opportunist considerations. Our concept is different from that of the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh; our policies are not governed by conditioned reflexes but by deeper considerations. The security of South and South-East Asia will not be made more secure by alliances or treaties. We believe that security will grow out of mutual co-operation and the growth of identity of interests, and on our part, we have been doing everything possible to explore all avenues of such mutual co-operation in economic and other fields. We hope that when peace comes to Vietnam, the real security needs of the area will be seen more clearly. The main security is the strengthening of

these countries, and I do not believe that they can be strengthened by any kind of foreign interference.

Let us take a broad look at our external relations over the past year or so. Any objective observer will admit, and the overall impression that we got from the speeches of even those hon. Members who seem to oppose our policies was, that we have not been so badly off after all. With our two immediate and difficult neighbours, there has been no deterioration of relations. With Pakistan we are straining every nerve to effect some improvement and I have no doubt that we can succeed. Of course, it is not possible to have any spectacular or dramatic development. But we must work, we must make an attempt to work, together. Just now, the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, said something about having blind faith in the Tashkent agreement. It is not only that the Tashkent agreement is a matter of principle; it is mainly an instrument, through which the two countries could normalise their relations. We have had many difficulties in its implementation; we are far from implementing it perfectly or even in a large degree, but, nevertheless, I can say that we have proceeded a little bit in that direction. Some small steps have been taken and I personally feel that the atmosphere is better. But here again the responsibility lies on all of us. Because, being such close neighbours, having the type of contacts which we have had, having also the history of bitterness which we have had between us, any stray remark made by anybody can be exaggerated, misconstrued and lead to straining of relations. Therefore, this is a matter in which . . . *(Interruptions)* we must all endeavour to try to improve the relations.

Voices have been raised here on this occasion and on other occasions demanding that we should quit the Commonwealth. I am not insensitive to the feelings which impel such demands. As I have said on previous occasion, leaving the Commonwealth cannot be considered as a mere subjective response to any given situation. Historically speaking, we joined the Commonwealth at a time when the world was divided into two hostile and opposing camps. And it made sense that some countries which were not involved with either of these camps should get together and explore their own common interests. Subsequently, with the rising tide of liberation, more countries became free and they became members of the Commonwealth. To-day there are 22 member states drawn from the areas extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific and embracing all continents of this earth. It is true that the festering of the Rhodesian sore is poisoning Commonwealth relations and the longer it is allowed to do so, the more corrossive will be its influence on the health of the Commonwealth. We are aware of this and deeply concerned. So are other Members of the Commonwealth. We hope, however, that the collective wisdom of members of the Commonwealth will help to solve this problem and to retain the multi-racial character of this association.

With the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., our contacts are increasing and our relations are developing very favourably in all fields. With the sister nations of Africa and of Asia there is, by and large, a record of progress.

One hon. Member referred to black racialism. Racialism, whether it be black or white, is anathema to the civilised world. We here in India have a proud record of fighting racialism in all its forms. We have done this not because of any moral sense of duty, but because we realise that the world cannot be stable if the political and economic conflicts are made more complex by a new dimen-

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

sion of racial conflicts. We shall continue to strive against racialism in all its manifestations. We have the friendliest of feelings for our brethren in Africa. We understand their difficulties many of which are due to the remnants of the old colonialism. We have to fight against this and we shall do so.

In the Commonwealth we have had many ups and downs and yet, on the whole, here again, friendship and co-operation is growing.

With the Socialist countries of Europe friendly ties continue to strengthen, especially, in the fields of economic and commercial exchanges. Western European countries have also shown friendship towards us in many ways which we have tried to reciprocate.

Mrs. Pandit made some thoughtful remarks.

AN HON. MEMBER: But you were not here when she spoke.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I was a little surprised to hear her suggesting that because of our relationship with England or the Commonwealth, we had neglected our relations with France. Far from it, Sir. In the last two years we have come much closer not only to the Government of France but also, if I might say so, with the people of France. My hon. friend interrupted just now to say that I was not here to hear her speech. But I would like to tell him that I heard every word of all the speeches delivered before lunch.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Had you invited De Gaulle to India?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Both with France and the Federal Republic of Germany our relations are advancing steadily.

The countries of Latin America, though geographically distant, share many ideals with us and we hope to do more to know each other better and co-operate in various fields. But I realise that much more needs to be done and that in the past we have been a little aloof.

Except for some minor disappointments and occasional irritations we can confidently say that we have moved steadily forward in our international relationships and contacts. What is more, we have strengthened our existing friendships and have built bridges to expand our relations with others.

I should add that with our two neighbours on our western flank, we are establishing new relationships of mutual confidence and understanding. We were happy to welcome to Delhi, even though briefly, His Majesty the Shah of Iran, with whom we had a useful exchange of views which we are confident, will lead to the strengthening of our relations in the future. With the Foreign Minister of Turkey also a wide spectrum of problems was discussed and I feel that we understand each other a little better now. Economic exchanges are developing very satisfactorily with both these countries and this will provide a sound frame-work for building up a relationship based on mutual confidence and respect.

In Foreign Affairs there are no set positions. Some of these countries have not always been very friendly to us. I believe, that where there is friendship we must enlarge it, where there is indifference, we must remove it, and where there is hostility, we should try to blunt it. What are permanent and set are certain values and interests on which we cannot compromise.

Now I come to China. Some hon. Members have spoken of cutting off relations with China altogether; on the other hand some have talked of

raising them to Ambassadorial level. We have diplomatic relations with a large number of countries. In fashioning these relations, we do not look into the political and social composition of the Governments concerned. We believe that that is the responsibility of the people of the country concerned. What happens internally in other countries cannot be a subject-matter of public comment.

The hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, criticised me for not giving a report on some of the countries of Eastern Europe. But if a dignitary visiting our country were to return and make a report on the internal affairs of India, I am sure that hon. Members would not be pleased. Our differences with China arose mainly from the fact that China is not prepared to accept this elementary code of international conduct. The day they accept it, we would have gone a long way towards normalising our relations. I have no doubt that through a process of trial and error, the Chinese Government will one day realise that the world is much too complex to be reduced to some uniform pattern however shining and bright that pattern might appear in the eyes of the hot gospellers of our present-day world.

Hon. Member, Shri Umanath, should understand a very simple and elementary proposition. It is that India's social transformation can only be effected by the people of India themselves, in the light of their own history, tradition and experience. It will not be effected by Mao's thoughts and little red books.

A hardy annual which comes up with monotonous regularity concerns the functioning of our diplomatic missions abroad. The work of our missions must, of necessity, be performed quietly, without any fanfare of publicity. That is the very nature of diplomacy, involving a careful survey of the ground, meticulous preparation and discreet contacts and discussions. The fact that our relations with countries all over the globe have been advancing is due in no small measure to the silent efforts of our missions. Our Foreign Service had to be created from scratch and we had no precedents or previous experience to go by. Yet, our diplomats have established great reputation abroad and in all international gatherings their voices, raised on behalf of the country, are heard with attention. And some have been singled out for service on important international missions.

The critics of our missions sometimes tend to judge their performance by impressions casually gathered during fleeting visits. Such judgments are fair neither to the critics themselves nor to our missions. Of course I must admit that there is always room for improvement and we are constantly trying to improve the performance of our missions.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Set up a Parliamentary Committee.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: And, any incident or information that comes to the knowledge of hon. Members of Parliament is always useful to us in seeing how these Services and Missions can be improved. But when we talk of publicity abroad or of the image of India which our Missions are projecting, let us remember that we are dealing with sovereign independent States who have their own assessments of their national interests. They are not concerned with our national interests; they are concerned with what picture suits them and that is the picture which is normally projected in that country.

Our task, therefore, is to seek their co-operation in matters where our interests converge as they do with

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

many countries and to seek adjustment and a accommodation wherever there are divergencies.

This process is a continuing one in the capitals of the world. In criticising our missions, it seems that Shri Hem Barua would also hold the Government of India responsible for the misprints or mistakes of British newspapers!

Amongst the measures taken to obtain better performance has been our decision to make our Heads of Missions themselves responsible for public relations work as well as the promotion of economic relations. This should give a stimulus to our efforts to improve our trade situation and to establish solid economic ties with other countries. Public relations work needs an imaginative approach, and one cannot have any set rules. With our Heads of Missions paying personal attention, we hope that the impact will be greater. But as I have said before, our image abroad will inevitably be a reflection of our situation at home. We know, when we passed through a difficult period of food shortage last year, what a very bad image of India was projected all over the world. Now that the situation has improved that image also is a vastly improved one. We hope that the country will now present a picture of unity and not of division, of progress and not of stagnation, of purposeful activity and not of meaningless dissension. All this will condition and influence our external relations and what others think of us.

I now come to the question with which not only Members of Parliament but the entire country seems to be deeply concerned. Almost everybody who spoke has spoken of the non-proliferation treaty. I myself . . .

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Don't sign it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: . . . made a statement on that subject in this House on the 14th March. That statement stands. I should like to assure the House that we shall be guided entirely by our enlightened self-interest and the considerations of national security and, of course, adherence to our values, as Shri D. C. Sharma has pointed out.

We have already made it clear that the draft treaty in its present form does not fully conform to the principles enunciated in the General Assembly Resolution No. 2028 of the 20th session.

Mankind today is at the crossroads of nuclear peace and nuclear war. There can be no doubt that we should take the road to nuclear peace. But the first step in this direction is not yet in sight. It is vitally important, therefore, for the nuclear weapons powers to undertake as soon as possible meaningful negotiations on a series of measures leading to nuclear disarmament. The present draft treaty acknowledges the need for such negotiations, but unfortunately, the non-participation by some nuclear weapon powers will make it only partially effective, and what is more, the other nuclear weapon powers insist on their right to continue to manufacture more nuclear weapons. This is a situation which cannot be viewed with equanimity by non-nuclear countries, especially as they are called upon to undertake not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons for their own defence.

At the same time, we have stated that the Government of India do not propose to manufacture nuclear weapons. This is a decision taken many years ago and is unrelated to the

treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. We shall continue our efforts for nuclear disarmament because it is only through nuclear disarmament that discrimination would be eliminated and equality between nations re-established.

The draft treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons will now be discussed by the resumed session of the General Assembly towards the end of April this year. Several amendments have already been proposed by some non-nuclear countries and there may be more to come. These amendments will receive our careful consideration, and we shall continue to impress upon the nuclear powers the need for a balanced and non-discriminatory treaty.

The issue before us is essentially a political one. And it also has serious implications as regards security matters. The treaty and all its implications are under continuous study and the Government will give careful thought to the views of Members as expressed in this House.

All parties, with the exception of the hon. Member Shri M. R. Masani, have generally supported the stand taken by the Government of India in not signing the treaty in its present form. Government are fully aware of the serious issues involved. I would again assure the House that in any decision taken, the best interests of the country and of world peace will guide and inform our deliberations.

At the same time, I should also like to warn the House and the country that not signing the treaty may bring the nation many difficulties. It may mean the stoppage of aid and the stoppage of help. But we are . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Freedom was won with sacrifices.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That was just what I was going to say. Since we are taking this decision together, we must all be together in facing its consequences. I personally think that although it may involve sacrifice and hardship, it will be the first step towards building the real strength of this country and we shall be able to go ahead on the road to self-sufficiency.

The hon. Member Shri V. Krishna moorthi's speech showed a recognition that foreign policy concerns and touches our national interests and should not, therefore, be viewed in terms of party politics. I earnestly hope that this trend will gain wider acceptance and will govern our attitude towards our foreign policy.

I would now commend for the acceptance of the House the Demands for Grants placed before them and express the hope that the various cut motions would not be pressed.

16 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We would like cut motion No. 78 to be put to vote separately.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I shall now put cut motions Nos. 42 to 45 and 62 to 77 to the vote of the House.

The Cut motions Nos. 42 to 45 and 62 to 77 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure of the Government to play an effective role in developing regional security arrangements for the defence of South and South-East Asia from Chinese Communist expansionism in collaboration with the countries of South-East Asia, Japan and Australasia, the need for which has become more urgent in*

[Mr. Speaker]

view of recent developments. (78)].

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14] **AYES** **[16·03 hrs.**

Amin, Shri R. K.
Dandehes, Shri N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Mody, Shri Piloo
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Ranga, Shri
Sequeira, Shri Erasmode
Solanki, Shri P. N.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Shingh, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri M.A.
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malimariyappa, Shri

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Minimata Agam Dass
Guru, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohsin, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajasekharan, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Ganga
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi Shri P. C.
Sethuramae, Shri N.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri M. R.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shiv Chandika Prasad Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Sidayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is: Ayes 19; Noes 140.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the demand to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 13 and 14 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*].

Demand No. 13—External Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,94,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'External Affairs'.

Demand No 14—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16, 71, 13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.'

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the non-official business now.

16.5 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Devgun.

16.05½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (रोहतक) : मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूं : "कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 26 वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 3 अप्रैल, 1968 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

16.06 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: QUITTING THE COMMONWEALTH—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes about quitting the Commonwealth. Only 17 minutes are left.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES:—Shri K. P. Singh Dev

NOES:—Shri Surendra Palsingh, Shri Manikya Bhadur and Dr. Surya Prakash Puri.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would suggest that the time should be extended, because there are so many members who want to speak on this.

SHRI CHINTAMONI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Yes, Sir. It should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry only just now, when this whole subject was covered. So, I will now call the Minister to reply to the debate.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the sentiments and feelings expressed by the hon. Member while moving this Resolution in regard to the atrocities committed and perpetrated by the Smith Regime in Rhodesia on the freedom fighters of that country are shared by one and all in this House irrespective of party affiliations. What has been done, and is being done, by the Smith regime in Rhodesia to crush the freedom movement, is not only a crime against humanity but it is also an affront to world public opinion and to the conscience of mankind. It has been very rightly condemned by all the freedom-loving and civilised people all the world over. It has been very rightly said that the soul of these five freedom-fighters who were executed in Salisbury not very long ago, will not rest in peace until the UDI regime in Southern Rhodesia has been toppled and the majority rule there on the basis of 'one man, one vote' is established.

Our sympathies go to those valiant freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia who are fighting under the most difficult conditions and against very powerful odds. Our hearts also go to those people who are rotting in the jails in Southern Rhodesia and who are under sentences of death. We hope and pray for them that their sacrifices will soon bear fruit and that their country will be free and would take its due place in the comity of nations.

During the course of the debate it was stated by the hon Mover of the Resolution that India has not given adequate help to the national liberation movement in Rhodesia. Now, this is a very sweeping and uncharitable statement on the part of the hon. Member because we have done our very best to give our moral and material support to the freedom movements in Africa, including Southern Rhodesia. Before enumerate and give some details of what we have done to help the freedom movement in Rhodesia particularly, I would like to pose a question to the hon. Mover of this Resolution. My question to him is this: what is the basis of his criticism? Has any country in Africa, or the Organisation for African Unity, ever complained about India's complacency or neglect in this respect? I would like the hon. Member to give any specific instance of that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): They do complain privately, though not publicly.

SHRI SURENDARA PAL SINGH: We are concerned only with what is said publicly. If there are instances of this nature, we would like to hear them. If not, all I can say is that the hon. Member should not have made such an irresponsible statement which does not behove a Member of this House and he should not say or do anything which may mar the reputation of our country and which has no basis whatsoever.

Any record of past events will show that the Government of India have consistently and unequivocally espoused the cause of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. Even before the UDI India supported the idea of majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. We took up this cause on a number of occasions in the UN Committee of 24. After the UDI we continued to

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

espouse their cause in all the international forums including the United Nations Assembly, in the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, in the Committee of 24, in the Lagos Conference of 1966. And we are currently doing so at the meetings of the Commonwealth sections Committee as well as at the Security Council meetings. That goes to show that on every occasion and in every forum we have championed their cause and we have always been in the forefront to fight on behalf of our African brothers.

Now I would like to mention a few steps that the Government of India has taken in giving their assistance and help to the African cause in Rhodesia. Firstly India severed diplomatic relations with Rhodesia in July 1965. Secondly, India's trade relations were severed immediately following the UDI. Even though the balance of trade at that time was in favour of our country we severed all trade relations with that country at that time. Thirdly, Rhodesia has been excluded from the list of Commonwealth countries for the purpose of Indian exchange control. Fourthly, the general authority delegated by the Reserve Bank of India to various dealers to make remittances to Rhodesia has been withdrawn. Fifthly, passports issued by the illegal regime in Rhoesia are not recognised by India. Sixthly, we offer scholarships to Rhodesian students whose studies have been disrupted or who are not able to carry on higher education in their own country, We have decided to give material help to the freedom fighters of Rhodesia in the form of first aid equipment, khaki cloth for uniforms etc., supplies of which are expected to reach them very shortly.

This goes to show that there is no negligence on our part. There is no lack of interest on our part. We have done everything possible to help them and to encourage them. To our knowledge no complaint has ever come to us from any of the African countries that we have not done our bit. So, it is not fair on the part of the hon. Member to have made this remark.

As regards our stand *vis-a-vis* the responsibility of Great Britain to solve this problem, we have made it quite clear on a number of occasions that Southern Rhodesia is still technically a British colony and it comes under the administrative control of Great Britain and it is that country's moral and legal responsibility to solve this problem. But, unfortunately, despite all our efforts and the efforts of other countries in the world, we have not been able to persuade Great Britain to to play a more effective role and to take adequate measures to bring down this illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. This reluctance on their part to take effective measures has naturally disappointed a great many of us. But we are constantly at it and we are doing everything possible to bring about pressure on Britain to change her attitude and to take more effective measures has naturally disappointed a great many of us. But we are constantly at it and we are doing every thing possible to bring about pressure on Britain to change her attitude and to take more effective measures in the shape of complete and mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia and, if the sanctions fail, as we have on a number of occasions said that, if necessary even force should be used to topple the Smith regime in that country.

We have also impressed upon Great Britain that delay in this matter will cause more complications. It will give an opportunity and time to this rebel regime in Rhodesia to consolidate its position. They will dig their toes and it may be very difficult later on to solve this problem. This delay might also give them, a stamp of legitimacy. It is therefore very desirable that an early action is taken in this regard so that this problem is solved once and for all.

The other point that has been made very vigorously by practically all the speakers in the House was about quitting the Commonwealth. It has been suggested by many hon. Members that as a retaliatory measure and as an expression of our resentment against the UK's reluctance to take suitable and effective measures to end the illegal Smith regime in Rhodesia we should quit the Commonwealth of Nations.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Not only that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This is a very important issue and a very important matter with very wide and significant implications. We cannot and should not take a very hasty decision on that. This subject has been discussed on the floor of the House on a number of occasions. Even today, the Prime Minister referred to it. Many Members who took part in the debate on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry also referred to it. A great deal has been said to explain away the Government's stand on it and, I will not be able to add very much to what has already been said except, perhaps this that the Government is fully aware of the feelings of the hon. Members of this House. I for one feel that, perhaps, all is not well with this organisation of British Commonwealth of Nations. There are certain indications to the discerning eye that unless the founder members of this organisation are prepared to play their part properly and to fulfil their responsibilities properly, the time may soon come when this organisation may fall to pieces. But we do feel that at this juncture, the Commonwealth has still a very constructive and a very positive role to play provided they adhere to the principles of impartiality, fairplay and honesty. That is why we are not very keen to leave the Commonwealth at this juncture. We want that something should be done to strengthen this organisation so that it can play a fruitful part in the present-day world and can make its contribution in solving many of the world problems

In this connection, the basic issue before us is, will it be in our national interest to quit the Commonwealth at this juncture, and whether, by so doing, we can achieve our immediate objective in Rhodesia. There are disadvantages and advantages in remaining within the Commonwealth. Those disadvantages and advantages have to be weighed properly and that requires time, and a great deal of dispassionate consideration and analysis. That is why, as I said in the very beginning, we should not be in a hurry. A time may come when we may be forced to leave the Commonwealth. But that time, as far as we are concerned, has not come yet.

As regards achieving our objective in Rhodesia, I do feel that that will not be served either. We feel that the Commonwealth is a very effective forum where a number of countries are represented and we can bring about a certain amount of pressure on Britain to play a more effective role in regard to Rhodesia problem. If we were to leave the Commonwealth, then we will not have that influence on Great Britain which we have today.

The present policy of the Government remains, as I have just sated, that at the present time it will not be wise on our part to leave the Commonwealth.

Another point which was raised during the course of the debate was that the U. N. should send its forces to end the rebel regime in South Rhodesia. In this connection, I might mention that the U. N. has no standing force which could be used to end the rebel regime in Rhodesia or elsewhere. There is however, a provision in the U. N. Charter for collecting a force from Member States for peace-keeping purposes in the event of a breach of peace or any outbreak of war. But this proviso demands actual hostilities and the mere break-down of law and order in a country, as in Rhodesia today, does not justify the mustering of such a

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

peace-keeping force. So, for this reason, this is not a very practical suggestion. But it is a problem which should attract the attention of Great Britain which is the administering authority there. We are hopeful that as a result of the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them, they will fulfil their responsibilities in the near future.

Another suggestion that was made by some hon. Members was that the Government of India should convene a conference of all countries who are in favour of independence for the Africans in Rhodesia. The Rhodesian issue has already been discussed in the United Nations Assembly, in the Security Council and in a number of other international conferences also. Even the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference last time discussed it. In the light of that, little purpose will be served in calling a special conference on Rhodesia so soon after all these conferences have taken place. But I might inform the House that there is a proposal to hold a U. N.-sponsored conference in the month of August on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in which 36 countries are going to participate. We have offered to play the host to this conference and, it is quite possible that this question of Rhodesia may be discussed in this conference.

Another suggestion has been made that the Government of India should take the initiative for calling a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting to determine the course of action in regard to the question of Rhodesia. The Government of India do not think that a special meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be to achieve more towards the Rhodesian cause than the Security Council which is debating this question at the present moment.

I have covered more or less all the main points which were mentioned by the hon. members in this debate.

As regards the Resolution which has been moved by the hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes, as I have already said, Government are in full sympathy with the sentiments expressed in his Resolution where it condemns the execution of the freedom fighters of Rhodesia. But, as regards quitting the Commonwealth, I have already said that, on balance, the severance of relations with the Commonwealth is something to which we are not prepared to agree at the present juncture, and for that reason, there is no option before me but to oppose this Resolution. There is another substitute Resolution moved by Shri Mishra, which, I think, is very constructive in appeal and more in tune with the desires and wishes of the hon. members of this House, and Government will have no objection in accepting that Resolution if the House so desires.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चर्चा में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि रोडेशिया के सवाल पर राष्ट्र संघ से निकलने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले भारत सरकार राष्ट्र मंडल के जो अफ्रीकी और एशियाई देश हैं उन से विचार विमर्श करे और फिर निर्णय करे कि कौन सी स्ट्रैटजी अपनानी चाहिये। क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार विनिमय किया है और अगर किया है तो उस का क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव बड़ा अच्छा है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जरूर उन को कंसल्ट करेगी, जो एफ्रो-एशियन मैम्बर हैं, उनको जरूर कंसल्ट करेगी और कोई भी कदम अगर उठाना होगा तो उन से पूछ कर उठायेगी।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : दस माननीय सदस्यों ने मंत्री महोदय को छोड़ कर इस बहस में भाग लिया है। इन में सभी दलों के सदस्य थे। इस प्रस्ताव पर जब बहस आरम्भ हुई तब कम से कम पार्टी के सदस्यों के रुख को

देख कर मेरी तबीयत खुश हुई थी क्योंकि सभी ने बड़े जोश के साथ अपने विचार व्यक्त किये थे और बड़े गुस्से से वे बोले थे। मेरे प्रस्ताव का पूरा पूरा समर्थन उन्हों ने किया था।

आज जब वैदेशिक मामलों पर यहां बहस हो रही थी तब सदन की एक माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने भले ही रोडेशिया का जिक्र नहीं किया लेकिन कामनवैल्थ को छोड़ने के बारे में अवश्य जिक्र किया और बिल्कुल साफ तौर पर कहा कि कामनवैल्थ से हट जाना भारत के हित में होगा। अच्छा होता कि उन की तकरीर के दौरान में ही सरकार में निर्णय लेने वाले जो भी लोग हैं वे सदन में हाजिर रहते और उनके विचारों को सुन लेते। लेकिन वह चीज नहीं हुई और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती है।

रोडेशिया का जो मामला है वही मामला कुछ बरसों पहले दक्षिण अफ्रीका का भी था। उस वक्त भी आज जो तरमीम विभूति मिश्र जी ने पेश की है उसी किस्म की कल्पनायें दुनिया के सामने आई थीं। उस वक्त भी यह भावना पाई जाती थी कि मुट्ठी भर गोरे लोग दक्षिण अफ्रीका के करोड़ों काले लोगों पर अन्याय कर रहे हैं, अत्याचार कर रहे हैं, इसलिए दक्षिण अफ्रीका के साथ कोई भी व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध कोई भी राजनयिक सम्बन्ध न रखा जाए। संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में भी इस पर बहस हुई थी। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भी दक्षिण अफ्रीका की एपार्थीड की नीति के खिलाफ कई बार प्रस्ताव पास किये और संयुक्त राष्ट्र से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सभी राष्ट्रों से अपील की कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका से वे दूर रहें। लेकिन असलियत कुछ और रही है। यहां तक कि चन्द रोज पहले भारत की भूमि पर ही दक्षिण अफ्रीका के प्रतिनिधि अंकटाड की कान्फ्रेन्स के लिए आए थे भले ही कान्फ्रेन्स के अन्त में जा कर उनको कान्फ्रेन्स से हटा देने का प्रस्ताव सम्मेलन ने पास कर दिया था। लेकिन जो खास बात मुझे अर्ज करनी है वह यह है कि नियम कुछ इस ढंग से चल रही है कि जब अन्याय या अत्याचार पहली बार होता है तो उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाने का कम चलता है लेकिन कुछ समय के बाद अन्याय के साथ जीने की एक आदत हमारी बन जाती है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बारे में यही हुआ। आज जैसी बहस रोडेशिया के बारे में हो रही है वैसी ही बहस दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बारे में दुनिया के शहरों में तब हुआ करती थी हालांकि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की परिस्थिति में और रोडेशिया की परिस्थिति में एक कौड़ी का भी फर्क नहीं है। लेकिन दक्षिण अफ्रीका को आज जैसे हम भूल ही गए हैं उसी तरह से कुछ समय बाद रोडेशिया को भी भूल जायेंगे।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस मसले पर हमें विचार करके किसी फैसले पर पहुंचना चाहिये। यह केवल इंसानियत या इंसाफ या मानवता का ही प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि बहुत ही बड़े मूल्य आज इस प्रश्न के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए इस प्रश्न को बुनियादी तौर पर हल करने का कदम हम उठायें।

अंगोला की समस्या को आप लें। पुर्तगाल ने अंगोला के स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकों के खिलाफ भी इसी प्रकार के अत्याचार कई बरस पहले किये थे। तब हिन्दुस्तान में और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में उनकी राजधानियों में अंगोला के बारे में बहस चलती थी। लेकिन आज लोग शायद भूल गए हैं कि अंगोला नाम का भी एक क्षेत्र है अफ्रीका में जो अभी भी पुर्तगाल का गुलाम बना हुआ है जहां इंसान को इंसान बन कर जीने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। जिस तरह से अंगोला को लोग भूल गए हैं, जिस तरह से दक्षिण अफ्रीका को लोग भूल गए हैं और जैसे परि-

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

स्थिति उन के सम्बन्ध में पैदा हो गई है मुझे डर है कि वही परिस्थिति रोडेशिया के बारे में भी अगले चन्द बरसों में निश्चित रूप से पैदा होने वाली है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि एक बार इस प्रश्न को ठोस रूप से हल करने हल करने का कदम हमें उठाना चाहिये और इस मामले में भारत को दूसरे देशों का नेतृत्व करना चाहिये। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव इस सदन के सामने है कि इस नए आन्दोलन की शुरुआत भारत कामनवैल्थ से निकल कर शुरू करे। यह मामला इतना अहम है इतना गहरा है कि मैं समझता हूं कि कोई ठोस कदम हमें इसके बारे में उठा कर दुनिया को एक नई दिशा दिखानी चाहिये। अगर एक नया मार्गदर्शन देने वाला कदम हमारा देश नहीं उठायेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रश्न हल होने वाला नहीं है, इसके हल होने की कोई आशा नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अगर हम कामनवैल्थ से निकल गए तो आज इंग्लिस्तान पर हम लोग कुछ असर डाल सकते हैं, कुछ इनफ्लुएंस डाल सकते हैं, वह तब हम नहीं डाल सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे बहुत सख्त बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ असलियत पकड़ कर तो हमें चलना चाहिये। असलियत यह है कि हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप बतायें कि किस मामले में आप उस पर वजन डाल सके हैं असर डाल सके हैं। आप देखें कि भारतीय नागरिक केनिया से आए। उनके पास इंग्लिस्तान का पासपोर्ट था। केनिया से वे जब वापिस इंग्लिस्तान आए --चूंकि वे वहां के नागरिक थे--तो उनको वहां से हटा देने का काम इंग्लिस्तान ने किया। यह सरकार इंग्लैंड को ऐसा करने से रोक नहीं पाई। आज केनिया में डेढ़ लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान के हैं जो या तो स्वयं यहां पैदा हुए या जिन के बाप-दादा यहां पैदा हुए। आज उन को कोई पासपोर्ट नहीं मिल सकता है। उनके लिए कोई नेशनलिटी नहीं बची है। केनिया के या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी नेता ने लन्दन में कहा था कि एक ऐसा जमाना आ सकता है, जब इन लोगों को नेरोबी और लन्दन के बीच में हवाई जहाजों में उड़ते रहना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि केनिया में उन का रहना असम्भव हो गया है और इंगलैंड में प्रवेश करने की उन को इजाजत नहीं है। इस स्थिति में यह सरकार कौन सा असर डाल सकता है इंग्लैंड की नीतियों पर?

चार पांच दिन पहले यहां पर चर्चा हुई कि केनिया में श्री भगत का जो अपमान हुआ, उस के पीछे अंग्रेजों का ही तो हाथ रहा। यह बात यहां पर सभी दलों की ओर से--सरकारी दल की ओर से भी--कही गई। हम सब को यह भी मालूम है और कल श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित ने भी कहा कि जब हमारे देश पर पाकिस्तान कम आक्रमण हुआ, तो अंग्रेजों ने पाकिस्तान का समर्थन किया--यहां तक समर्थन किया कि जब कच्छ के मामले में हम अपनी एयर फ़ोर्स को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए आगे बढ़ रहे थे, तो इंगलैंड के प्रधान मंत्री, हैरल्ड विल्सन, ने हमारे उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, से कहा था, उन को अल्टीमेटम दिया था कि अगर भारत एयर फ़ोर्स का इस्तेमाल करेगा, तो वह याद रखे कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ हैं। आखिर इंग्लैंड पर इस सरकार का कौन सा इनफ्लुएन्स है?

लोग यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि रोडेसिया में ईयन स्मिथ की सरकार वहां की असली सरकार नहीं है। हम भले ही उस को गैर-कानूनी सरकार कहते हों, लेकिन कानून में स्थिति यह है कि रोडेसिया की असली मालिक, असली सरकार ब्रिटेन की सरकार है। इंगलैंड की पार्लियामेंट आज भी रोडेसिया के बारे में कानून बनाती है। यह ठीक है कि इंग्लैंड में उन कानूनों को अमल में लाने की शक्ति नहीं रह गई है क्योंकि ईयन स्मिथ की सरकार

ने यूनिलैटरल डिक्लेरेशन आफ इंडिपेंडेंस कर के सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले ली है ।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर कोई बात कहते समय सरकार इस असलियत को अपनी नजर के सामने रखे । आज भी रोडेशिया की आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले सैकड़ों लोग सालिसबरी की जेलों में पड़े हुए हैं, जिन को सहारा देने वाले लोग दुनिया के किसी भी इलाके में, किसी भी मुल्क में, नहीं बचे हैं । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन लोगों को सहारा देने और अफ्रीका की जनता की आजादी की लड़ाई में उस का समर्थन और मदद करने के काम में हिन्दुस्तान और अधिक गतिशील हो और इस के लिये नये कदम उठाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को मन्जूर किया जाये । कांग्रेस के जिन मदस्यों ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का अपनी तकरीरों में समर्थन किया था, वे अपने विचारों को ठोस रूप देने के लिए अब भी इस प्रस्ताव का पूरा पूरा समर्थन करें और सरकार को यह ताकीद करें कि हम कामनवैल्थ से बाहर निकल आयें और अफ्रीका, और खास तौर से रोडेशिया, की आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले लोगों का पूरा समर्थन करें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the Amendment of Shri Bibhuti Bishra to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the resolution,--

for "quit the Commonwealth of Nations forthwith in view of the inaction of the British Government against the illegal minority regime of Ian Smith."

substitute—

"press the British Government to use all possible means, including total economic sanctions to terminate this illegal regime as well as to urge the Security Council to act under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter and impose total mandatory sanctions against the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia." (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the main Resolution as amended by Shri Bibhuti Mishra's amendment.

The question is:

"This House condemns the execution of freedom fighters in South Rhodesia by the illegal regime of Ian Smith and urges the Government of India to press the British Government to use all possible means, including total economic sanctions to terminate this illegal regime as well as to urge the Security Council to act under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter and impose total mandatory sanctions against the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia." (*as amend.*)

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* TRADE IN FOOD-GRAINS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Shri Mohan Swarup's Resolution. The time allotted is one hour. The next Resolution is also there and Food Debate is coming. I am not inclined to extend the time as far as possible.

SHRI S. XAVIER (TIRUNELVELI): Time should not be extended. Otherwise, I may not get my chance to move my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Food Ministry is coming.

SHRI S. XAVIER: I will have some time to move my Resolution if the time-limit is strictly adhered.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is another Resolution also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): वह भी फूड के बारे में है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If that has also secured the ballot, what can I do?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (नीलोथीत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

> "इस सभा की राय है कि अनाज के व्यापार का तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये।"

आप जानते हैं कि देश के 5,58,000 गांवों मे रहने वाले अधिकांश लोग खेती करते हैं और . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय से है, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय का कोई भी मंत्री सदन मे उपस्थित नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will be coming in a minute.

SHRI M. A. KHAN (Kasganj): There is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell may be rung—The bell may be rung a second time.—Now there is quorum.

Shri Mohan Swarup.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जहां के 5 लाख 58 हजार गांवों के अधिकाश लोग खेती का व्यवसाय करते हों और खेती से ही अपने जीवन का निर्वाह करते हों तो जाहिर है कि वह अपनी उपज को बेचेंगे और आने वाले पैसे से अपना काम चलाएंगे। लेकिन आज तो व्यापार की व्यवस्था है इस वक्त वह एक अजीबोगरीब है। व्यापार कुछ ऐसे विशेष लोगों के हाथों में है जो कि गल्ले को अपने मनमानी ढंग से बेचते है और उसको स्टोर करते हैं। उसको जब चाहे तब बेचते हैं, जब चाहें तब खरीदते हैं। तस्करी करते हैं उस गल्ले की, उसमें मिलावट करते हैं और दुनियां भर का ऐसा कौन सा काम है, कौन सा पाप है जो कि यह व्यापारी नहीं करते? जब चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष चल रहा था तो मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में कुछ लोगों ने चीन को नेपाल के द्वारा चीनी और गल्ला बेचा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समझ सकते हैं इससे अधिक और देशद्रोह क्या हो सकता है? अभी रूरल क्रेडिट कमेटी ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया था 1950-51 में तो उन्होंने बताया था कि गांव के लोगों के लिये 750 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी ऋण लेने के सिलसिले में। उसके बाद वह आवश्यकता फिर 1000 करोड़ और 1200 करोड़ से ऊपर बढ़ गई 1958-59 में और अब तो शायद वह 2000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है। आप समझते हैं कि किसान या तो अपने गल्ले पर आधारित है या ऋण कहीं से पाये उस पर आधारित है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि उनका इस तरह से शोषण हो रहा हो, और यह जो व्यापारी हैं इनका एक ही काम है कि किसान से सस्ते मूल्य पर गल्ला खरीदें, जब किसान पास गल्ला होता है तो दाम गिर जाते हैं और जब किसान के घर से गल्ला व्यापारी के घर चला जाता है तो आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उसके मूल्य बढ़ने शुरू हो जाते हैं, तो उनका एक ही काम है कि सस्ते दर पर गल्ला किसान से खरीदें और उपभोक्ता को महंगे दामों पर दें। इससे न तो किसान को ही राहत मिलती है और उपभोक्ता का गला अलग से कटता है। जाहिर है कि खाद्यान्न में मुनाफा 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये। उनका जो खर्चा होता है, लाने ले जाने का, स्टोर करने का

और जो कुछ उसमें घाटा हो जाय, चूहे खा जायं या और तरह से नुकसान हो जाय उसको निकाल कर 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक मुनाफा नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन आजकल वह 50 प्रतिशत और कभी कभी तो सौ प्रतिशत तक मुनाफा कमाते हैं । 70 रुपये की बोरी गेहूं की खरीदी गई सन् 66 में और सन् 67 में आकर 150 रुपये पर बेची गई । तो करीब करीब सौ प्रतिशत तक मुनाफा यह कमाते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में दोनों का शोषण हो रहा है, किसान का भी और उपभोक्ता का भी । इसलिये सरकार को इसके ऊपर विचार करना चाहिये । मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि यह व्यापार इनके हाथ से ले लिया जाय और एक ऐसी सस्था बनाई जाय जो कि इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में ले सके । खाद्यान्न का जो पिछला साल गुजरा है वह बड़ी परेशानी वाला गुजरा है । इस साल खाद्यान्न की स्थिति कुछ सुधरी है । इस साल 90 मिलियन टन से ले कर 100 मिलियन टन तक गल्ला इस देश में होगा । ऐसी स्थिति में हम अपना खाद्यान्न का जो कारोबार है उसको अगर अच्छे ढंग से चलायें बजाय इसके कि इन लोगों के हाथ में यह रहे तो बहुत कुछ हालत सुधर सकती है ।

आप जानते हैं कि बाजार तीन चार तरह के होते हैं । एक गांव का बाजार होता है जिसमें कि हफ्ते में एक या दो बाजार होते हैं । इसके बाद कुछ व्यापारी ऐसे हैं जो घोड़े से या गाड़ी से गल्ला ले जाते हैं और फिर मंडी होती है । मंडी के बाद एक होलसेल मार्केट होता है जो कि जिले के स्तर पर होता है । इन सारी चीजों में शुरू से लेकर आखीर तक करप्शन चल रहा है । जब होलसेल मार्केट में किसान गल्ला ले कर जाता है तो वहां आढ़तिये होते हैं, दलाल होते हैं । दलाल अपनी दलाली वसूल करते हैं, आढ़तिये अपनी आढ़ती वसूल करते हैं, तौलने वाला अलग अपनी मजदूरी वसूल करता है । इस तरह से चारों तरफ से उसका वहां पर शोषण होता है शुरू से लेकर आखीर तक । अब समय आ गया है कि उसको खत्म करना चाहिये ।

इस सम्बन्ध में कई चीजें हमारे सामने आती हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि एक नेशनल संस्था ऐसी बनानी चाहिये और एक बफर स्टाक बनाना चाहिये । ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट और एक फूड ग्रेन पालिसी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है जो 1966 में हुई है और वह 1967-68 में अभी हाल ही हुई है । इन कमेटीज की रिपोर्टें हमारे सामने आई हैं । इनके अनुसार यह कहा जाता है बफर स्टाक हमारा बनना चाहिए और मिलियन टन का कम से कम होना चाहिये । इसके बाद कहा जाता है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट भी होना चाहिये । प्रोक्योरमेंट भी कहते हैं कि 8 मिलियन टन हर साल हो जाना चाहिये । वह कहते हैं कि डिकेड्स तक, काफी अरसे तक गल्ले का भाव इस तरह से रहेगा तो उस क्षेत्र में प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए । उसी के साथ साथ इन्टर-स्टेट मूवमेंट भी एक अवश्यक बात समझी गई है । लेकिन उस में भी रुकावट पड़ रही है क्योंकि फूड कारपोरेशन एक है हमारे यहां । वह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं कर रहा है । और उसी के साथ साथ जोनिंग सिस्टम है जिस की वजह से इन्टर-स्टेट गल्ले का मूवमेंट नहीं हो रहा है । अभी अभी उत्तर में एक बड़ा जोन बनाया है लेकिन दक्षिण में या मध्य भारत में और कहीं भी बड़ा जोन नहीं है । उत्तर प्रदेश को भी जो बड़ा जोन अभी बनाया है पंजाब हिमाचल प्रदेश हरयाणा वगैरह का उस में नहीं लिया गया है । तो इस तरह से भी जो इन्टर स्टेट मूवमेंट है गल्ले का उस में रुकावट पड़ रही है, जोनल सिस्टम की वजह से इसके बाद एक प्राइस फिक्सेशन कमेटी बनी हुई है फूड मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत जो कि प्राइस का सर्वेक्षण करती है और कीमतों का निर्धारण करती है । लेकिन वह भी कुछ सक्रिय तरीके से कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है । तो यह जो चीजें हैं जिन की आज आवश्यकतायें हैं उन की पूर्ति करने के लिये

[श्री मौड़ल स्वरूप]

कोई एक संस्था ऐसी नहीं है हमारे पास जो इन सारे कामों को इकट्ठा कर के सामूहिक तरीके से कर सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे यहां जो फूड कारपोरेशन है उस का कार्यक्रम विस्तृत किया जाय। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि उस का दफ्तर मद्रास में है जो कि देश के दूसरे सिरे पर है और उस की जो कार्यशैली अब तक रही है वह विफल रही है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को ठीक तरीके से कार्य करने के ढंग पर लाया जाय। उस का दफ्तर चाहे मध्य भारत में या उत्तर भारत में जहां कहीं मुनासिब हो वहां रखा जाय, देश के एक सिरे से हटा कर बीच में रखा जाय तो बेहतर है। इस के साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सारी चीजें मैंने बतायी इस सारी कार्यवाहियों को करने के लिए उस को उत्तरदायी बनाया जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस का दफ्तर जोनल दफ्तर बने। हर राज्य में बने और उसी के साथ साथ हर जिले में उस को विस्तृत कर के उस का दफ्तर बनना चाहिये। उस की कार्यशैली इस तरह की होनी चाहिये, जैसी कि गन्ने के महकमे की होती है। गन्ने का जो विभाग है, वह गन्ना भी देता है, किसानों को कर्जा भी देता है, साथ ही साथ वह गन्ने को ले कर मिलों को भी देता है, ये तीन काम करता है। इसी तरह का फूड कारपोरेशन का कार्य होना चाहिये, वह किसानों से गल्ला वसूल करे, उन को मुनासिब कीमत दे, उपभोक्ताओं को भी मुनासिब दरों पर गल्ला मिल सके इस बात की वह गारन्टी करे। इस के लिये फूड कारपोरेशन को सक्रिय बनना होगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इसी के साथ साथ जो नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन है, उस को भी इसी में जोड़ कर इन की एक संस्था बना दी जाय। फूड कारपोरेशन और नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन दोनों मिल कर इस कार्य को उठायें। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो जो बातें मैंने यहां पर पेश की हैं, चाहे प्रोक्योरमेंट का सवाल है, बफर स्टाक का सवाल है, इन्टर स्टेट मूवमेंट का सवाल है इन सब के लिये इस प्रकार की संस्था अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगी।

एक चीज और है जो कि विचारणीय है। प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड आज तक कोई नहीं बना है। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि इस तरह की संस्था बने जो कि गल्ले के मूल्य का निर्धारण करे इस में किसानों के भी प्रतिनिधि हों, गवर्नमेंट के भी प्रतिनिधि हों, और चूंकि हम नेशनलाइज करने की बात कर रहे हैं, इसलिये नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन और फूड कारपोरेशन के भी प्रतिनिधि हों और वे बैठ कर तीन महीने के हिसाब से गल्ले के मूल्य का निर्धारण करें कि मई-जून, जुलाई में यह भाव होगा, उस के बाद आगे आने वाले महीनों में यह होगा, क्योंकि गल्ले के साथ सप्लाई एण्ड डिमाण्ड का प्रश्न भी आता है। उस के बाद गल्ले का ग्रेडिंग किया जाय—फर्स्ट, सैकेन्ड और थर्ड—तीन ग्रेडिंग होंगे, इसके अनुसार जब गल्ले के भाव का निर्धारण हो जायगा, तो किसान इस बातके लिये बड़ी खुशी से तैयार हो जायेगा कि वह अपनी उपज को खेतों से ले जा कर फूड कारपोरेशन को जो कि जिले में होगी, दे दे।

इसी के साथ साथ रिबेट की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। किसान को दो परसेन्ट या तीन परसेन्ट रिबेट गल्ले पर मिल सके। इस से उस को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकेगा और वह बड़ी खुशी से गल्ले को दे सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि गल्ले के व्यापार को अगर इस स्तर पर लाया जाय, तो प्रोक्योरमेन्ट का जो सवाल है, वह हल हो सकता है, बफर स्टाक बन सकता है, किसान को अच्छा मूल्य मिल सकता है और साथ ही साथ उपभोक्ता को भी खाने के लिये गल्ला ठीक दामों पर मिल सकता है। इस व्यवस्था से, आज जो शोषण हो रहा है, जिस की वजह से सारे लोग—चाहे उपभोक्ता हों

या किसान—पीड़ित हैं, परेशान हैं, वह दूर हो जायेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बताऊं कि किसान ही एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो अपनी उत्पादित की हुई वस्तु का भाव स्वयं निर्धारित नहीं करता है, बल्कि उस का निर्धारण खरीदार करता है । आज जो चीजें मिलों में उत्पादित होती हैं, चाहे बक्स बनते हों, चाहे जूते बनते हों, वहां पर निर्माता उन चीजों के दाम निर्धारित करता है, लेकिन किसान अपनी उत्पादित चीजों का दाम स्वयं निर्धारित नहीं कर पाता है, यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है । अब इस का अन्त होना चाहिये । जो बातें ब्रिटिश शासनकाल से अब तक चली आ रही हैं, उन को खत्म कर के एक नई सूरत पैदा करनी चाहिये जिस से कि हमारा देश तरक्की कर सके ।

गल्ले के बारे में यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इसको स्वीकार करेगी और इस के राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ सक्रिय पग बढ़ायेगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

> 'This House is of opinion that trade in foodgrains be nationalised immediately."

As I have said, one hour only has been allotted for this because the subject of the next Resolution is also almost the same. Therefore what I suggest is that we will accommodate a few speakers on this and a few on the next one. Each Member will have just five minutes.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would begin by saying that the title of this Resolution is incorrect because, as our hon. Member proceeded to explain, his idea of nationalisation is 4 million tonnes of buffer stock and 8 million tonnes of foodgrains supply to the public. This is a little more than the present system and our friend, therefore, has not really advanced as far as the Communist to suggest total nationalisation of trade. But even this partial trade in grains has done no good to anyone. One has to inquire which class has benefited from Government's purchase of foodgrains. As far as the cultivator is concerned, though I do not see many representatives here, they have the grievance that they are paid only a fraction of the price at which Government sells and at which the market sells the grain which is bought from them. Is it fair, as our hon. Member considered that he is speaking for the cultivators, that they should be deprived of a proper price?

The second class consists of the traders. He has very rightly condemned them. I do not know how many traders are represented here.

SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI (Khargone): Only you are there.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not a trader.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): You are their advocate.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am the advocate of honest traders and of honest people.

The question is, if today the traders are dishonest—they are—it is because there is no competition. Government itself is to blame that has reduced the quantity of food supply coming to the market. Government itself is to blame that prices are always rising. So long as prices rise there is a tendency to hoard, to profiteer and even to blackmarket. So, if there is anyone to be blamed for the dishonesty of the trade, it is the Government.

The third is the class of consumers. Consumers can be placed in two categories—the rich like our friends and the poor like our friends there.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Are you poor?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There are no rich men here.

As far as the rich are concerned, controls do not touch them very much because they are able to purchase whatever they want; they are only corrupted. Controls corrupt the rich because they give a scope, a free play to the power of their money. As far as the poor are concerned, I would like people to understand what it means to stand for hours in a queue which one could find at any time in the past when there was genuine scarcity of grains. For them to lose a day, sometimes even more, for a handful of grain, I think, is one of the tragedies of our administration, something about which the Food Ministry should be thoroughly ashamed that not only have they got to wait that long and pay a price much higher than what has been paid to the cultivator but they have to get grain which in a good part is not grain at all but is sand and stone. So, the poor are the sufferers here again.

Therefore, if our friend thinks that nationalisation is going to do good to anyone, he is not thinking of any people in this country except perhaps the smugglers and the corrupt government servants.

He has, luckily for this House, proposed the abolition of zones. He has proposed also that inter-State movement should be free. That is certainly an advance on the thinking of Government on this subject. Government has only enlarged one zone. Government should enlarge all zones. Shri Somani, no doubt, will speak more about it. But I would just like to ask this of Government: What is the benefit of these zones? Is it their interest to create pockets of scarcity, vacuums to which the grain is sucked at a rate and at a price which is always rising? If the idea of Government is to raise prices, then zones and inter-State bans have a purpose. If not, they are only in favour of smugglers who, at every border, are able to bring the grain, pay the police and get sometimes, as in my district, across to Kerala, a price twice or thrice that they pay for it.

17 hrs.

Let us just think in terms of abolishing the zones. If prices fall, zones will become redundant because there will be pressure, I have no doubt my hon. friend, from Haryana, will press for abolition of zones because they are unfair to the growers that the prices should be restricted on one side of a line. If prices fall, zones will go. If prices do not fall, zones will stay and prices will rise further. I for one see that the prices will fall and the fall in prices is going to have consequences which have not been considered in this House. If Government keeps a large stock, and they are providing Rs. 720 crores for the grain trade, if the prices fall by anything like 10 per cent on the prices paid by Government, there will be a loss of Rs. 72 crores. This loss to the Government is a loss to the people. Government pays nothing from the pockets of Ministers. Government pays from the pockets of the people. Therefore, whether the prices rise or fall, controls are bad. Nationalisation of trade is bad. Free competition is the passport to a better order of things.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister at least some points on which I would like to be enlightened.

The Food Corporation of India is doing a very good job. But I would urge upon the Minister to let us know this. In recent times, there has been some thing going on in the Food Corporation itself which was brought to

the notice of the public by its ex-Chairman. Today, the Food Corporation cannot afford to function itself as a body dominated by certain bureaucrats because it is now competing with a large number of private traders. During the last so many years, the private traders in foodgrains have exploited the producers of foodgrains which my hon. friend, Shri Mohan Swarup, has tried his best to bring to light by moving this Resolution

The Food Corporation's activities have been expanded and it has gone over to as many as 14 States. It is a good thing. In Haryana, in the last few months, there was a distress sale of wheat. In the beginning, the Haryana Government did not like to invite the Food Corporation. But in later period, when there was a distress sale, when the wheat prices in Haryana which varied between Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 a quintal at the time of the harvest and which were expected to rise further to Rs. 124 a quintal, when these crashed immediately during the lean period and came down to Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 a quintal, the Haryana Government sent an SOS to the Food Corporation asking them to enter the market immediately. Then, the Food Corporation entered the market and saved the situation.

Here, the question arises that the Food Corporation, according to the present calculations, would require a working capital of nearly Rs. 200 crores at the peak operation during the season. The Food Corporation had fixed a target of procuring 6 million tonnes this year, and the procurement target was fixed at 5 million tonnes by March, 1968. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether really this procurement target, by March, 1968, of five million tonnes has been fulfilled. I know that it has not been fulfilled. I have got reports from certain State Governments—and I can bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister—that the procurement has failed. Let me cite the instance of that Government, which is run by the Party of Mr. Lobo Prabhu, i.e., the State Government of Orissa, where Swatantra is ruling. The hon. Minister will please let us know whether the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa has already informed the Government of India that the procurement in Orissa is not progressing satisfactorily because the millowners are not co-operating with the Food Corporation there. I hope, the hon. Minister will agree at least that such a letter has come from the Chief Minister to the Ministry here. If this is the position then we would like to know what steps Government of India are taking to activise procurement in that State and in such other States where the millowners are not co-operating.

One more point and I will have finished and that is with regard to one anomaly that we have. India is trying to win the battle of economic independence on all fronts and also on the food front. But I am completely surprised over this. India was importing 11 million tonnes of foodgrains when there was drought, and India is now importing nearly 8 million tonnes of foodgrains when according to Government of India this is one of the bumper crop years in India and that the production has gone up from 95 million to 100 million tonnes. How is it that the more the production increases, the more the import also increases? How is it that a procurement, in a bumper crop year of 95 or 100 million tonnes, has been fixed at only 5 million tonnes by March, 1968 whereas the Agricultural Prices Commission suggested a procurement target of 8 million tonnes? I do not want to take much time of the House. I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this, and I hope that the hon. Minister will try his best to help the Food Corporation of India in expanding its activities. Whatever difficulties or whatever deficiencies may be there, it is because that the Food Corporation has come in, that at least the producers are getting a better price today. A total trade in foodgrains of about Rs. 2,600 crores is controlled by private traders, and I would

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

urge on the hon. Minister that the Government of India should gradually increase the scope of the Food Corporation of India, so that in the near future, the trade is nationalised. This is one of the ten points that the AICC has accepted; the Congress has given a promise to the people that, in the near future, more and more trade will be nationalised, in the sense that it will be in the public sector, and the profiteering, hoarding and black-marketing resorted to by the private traders, should end and the producer should get the reasonable price for his produce.

श्री बेणीशंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, जिस समय दो वर्ष के सूखे के बाद और भुखमरी के बाद देश में कुछ अन्न पैदा हुआ है और लोग यह आशा करते हैं कि रीजनल जोन्स हटा दिये जायेंगे जिनकी वजह से आज देश के लोगों को जितना अन्न मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है, उस समय श्री मोहन स्वरूप जी का यह प्रस्ताव कुछ ऐसा है जिसका कोई अर्थ समझ में नहीं आता । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे 5 लाख 58 हजार गांवों में खाद्यान्न हम किस तरीके से पहुंचायें यह एक समस्या है । लेकिन मेरे वह मित्र यह भूल गये कि ये गांव ही हैं जहां अन्न पैदा होता है । अगर हम अन्न के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं तो सारा अन्न गांवों से खिंच कर शहरों में आयेगा जिससे लोगों की तकलीफें घटने के बदले बढ़ जायेंगी ।

अभी देश में पार्शियल कंट्रोल की स्थिति है उसमें हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकारी गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ अनाज किस तरह बर्बाद होता है और लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता । कलकत्ते में हमने देखा है और अमृत बाजार पत्रिका में कुछ दिन पहले यह रिपोर्ट निकली थी कि बाहर से अमरीका से जो गेहूं आता है उसका करीब-करीब 10 प्रतिशत: हिस्सा ब्लू बी ब्रेंस चला जाकर बर्बाद हो जाता था । इसका कारण यह था कि वहां लोगों को उसके प्रति मोह नहीं था । सरकारी कर्मचारी जोकि उसमें काम करते थे उन्हें इसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं थी कि अनाज सड़ व बर्बाद हो रहा है । उन्हें उसके द्वारा नुकसान होने की कोई चिन्ता नहीं थी और पर्वाह नहीं थी कि यह नुकसान किसका हो रहा है ।

अनाज के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आज जो हाउस में चर्चा हो रही है अगर इसकी मांग श्री बनर्जी करते तो वह समझ में आ सकती थी । कम्युनिस्ट मित्र भी ऐसी मांग करते तो मैं उनको भी समझ सकता था क्योंकि वे लोग सभी चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं । उत्पादन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, अन्न के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, कपड़े के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, सभी चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो लेकिन मैं इस तरह के एक ऐसे पार्शियल राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात को नहीं समझ सकता हूं क्योंकि इससे देश में कितनी ही परेशानियां बढ़ जायेंगी और इससे कितने लोगों के कष्ट बढ़ जायेंगे जिसका कि कोई हिसाब नहीं है ।

वांछनीय तो यह है कि कोई भी प्रस्ताव हो कोई भी कार्य हो उसमें लोगों का और जनता का हित होना चाहिये । अब मेरे माननीय मित्र अपने इस प्रस्ताव से किन लोगों का हित करना चाहते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

हम ने आज कलकत्ते में अनाज की स्थिति को देखा है । कलकत्ते में फूड कंट्रोल है और जब हमारे यहां रोटी का अभाव था तो ग्रैंड होटल और ग्रेट ईस्टर्न होटल के सामने 2, 2 मील की लम्बी कतार खड़ी देखते थे और उस हालत को देख कर कलेजा मुंह को आता था । मुझे इस बारे में एक कहानी याद आ रही है कि कोई एक हमारे मित्र जोकि यहां से खो गये थे जब वह वहां एक रूसी दम्पत्ति के यहां गये और उन्होंने घर में मौजूद लड़के से पूछा कि तुम्हारे पिता जी कहां हैं तो उसने जवाब

दिया कि वह स्पेस में हैं। जब उस लड़के से पूछा गया कि उसकी माता जी कहां हैं तो उसने जवाब दिया कि वह रोटी लेने गई है। यह पूछे जाने पर कि उन दोनों में से पहले कौन आयेगा लड़के ने जवाब दिया कि पिता जी पहले आयेंगे माता जी पीछे आयेंगी। अब रूस में जहां नेशनलाइजेशन का या राष्ट्रीयकरण का इतने दिनों से प्रचार हो रहा है और उस पर व्यावहारिक रूप से अमल किया जा रहा है जब वहां यह अवस्था है तो हम लोगों की क्या उस हालत में क्या अवस्था होगी यह मेरी समझ से बाहर की चीज है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे यहां कई क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है। बिहार और बंगाल में बस ट्रान्सपोर्ट का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। जो बसें वहां चलती हैं वे करीब-करीब सब राज्य के कंट्रोल के अन्तर्गत हैं। लेकिन आज वहां करोड़ों रुपये की सरकारी पूंजी लगा कर भी क्या उसमें आय होती है और क्या उसमें बचत होती है? मैं बंगाल की बात जानता हूं बिहार की बात जानता हूं। दोनों जगह इस बस ट्रान्सपोर्ट के नेशनलाइजेशन के धंधे में सरकार को नुकसान हो रहा है। यहां पर अभी हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं हैं वह इस बात को जानते होंगे कि हमारे सरदार कलकत्ते में और दूसरी जगह जो बस चलाते हैं वह 10–12 हजार रुपया साल में कमा लेते थे और अपने परिवार आदि का पालन करते थे लेकिन जब से इन सरदार लोगों को हटा करके यह बसों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया वहां करीब-करीब 900–1000 बसों का फ्लीट और करोड़ों की पूंजी उसमें सरकार ने लगाई तो आज उसमें नुकसान हो रहा है। आज आप उन बसों का नकल देखिये, वह टूटी फूटी हैं, किसी की खिड़की नहीं है तो किसी का दरवाजा नहीं है। ऐसी हालत हमारे इस बस राष्ट्रीयकरण उद्योग की वहां पर हो रही है। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर हम खाद्यान्न का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं तो मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि लोग भूखों मर जायेंगे।

अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र ने व्यापारियों में करप्शन की चर्चा की है। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि व्यापारियों में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। व्यापारियों में भ्रष्टाचार है लेकिन उनमें उस भ्रष्टाचार की वजह क्या है क्या इस ओर भी आप ने ध्यान दिया है? अगर आप यह कंट्रोल हटा देंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। मुझे कहने के लिये क्षमा किया जाय कि इन 20 वर्षों में कंट्रोल्स की वजह से अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ी है वरना व्यापार वह चीज है कि अगर ट्रेड फ्री कर दी जाय और कोई कंट्रोल न रहे तो व्यापारियों में एक फ्री ऐंड हैल्दी कम्पटीशन पैदा होगा और वह कम से कम प्राफिट पर अपने माल को कंज्यूमर्स को बेचेंगे।

आज आप कहते है कि राजस्थान में चना 25 रुपये मन मिलता है जबकि हमारे यहां बिहार में सत्तू खाने के लिये लोगों को चने की आवश्यकता होती है तो वही चना हमारे वहां 80–90 रुपये मन मिलता है। इस तरह से अधिक मुनाफ़ा कमाने की कुछ लोगों की टैंडेंसी है उसको आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। वहां राजस्थान में 25 रुपये मन चना मिलता है और वह 25 के बदले में उसे बिहार में 88 रुपये मन में बेचते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा अगर आप इसमें फ्री कम्पटीशन कर दें तो होगा यह कि कुछ लोग 25 रुपये मन में वहां से लेंगे और अपना खर्चा आदि लगा कर उसे 35 रुपये में बेचेंगे, कुछ 40 रुपये में बेचेंगे और हो सकता है कि कोई भाई खर्चा और कुछ मुनाफ़ा लगाकर 38 रुपये मन में बिहार में बेच दंगे। कुछ 36 रुपये में ही बेच देंगे। अब इसमें भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल कहां उठता है? भ्रष्टाचार तभी होता है जब आप कहते हैं कि तुम राजस्थान में 25 रुपये मन चना खरीदते हो तो उसे 25 रुपये पर ही क्यों नहीं बेचते हो। इसलिये जाहिर है कि जितने में

[श्री रेंगीमंकर शर्मा]

उसने खरीदा है उतने में कैसे वह बेच सकता है ? उसका खर्चा लग जाता है और फिर वह धंधा जो करता है तो चार पैसे कमाने के लिये ही तो करता है । इसलिये जैसा मैंने पहले कहा अगर आप करप्शन को हटाना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले कंट्रोलों को हटाना पड़ेगा । स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने एक बार कहा था : "यू कैन नौट लेजिस्लेट फोर वरच्यू" । आप अच्छे काम के लिये कोई कानून नहीं बना सकते हैं । अच्छे काम के लिये आप को एक वातावरण तैयार करना होगा । अगर आप खाद्यान्न के व्यापार से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले आप को कंट्रोलों को उठाना होगा । सब से पहले जोनल मूवमेंट जो व्यापार का है उसको हटाना होगा फिर आप देखिये कि कहां भ्रष्टाचार है और कहां अनाचार है ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly appreciate the spirit in the Resolution and congratulate Shri Mohan Swarup for bringing forward this outstanding resolution. This is an old demand and age-old demand of the poor peasantry, who have been so much pressed and oppressed by vested interests, by feudal lords and big landlords since time immemorial. You must remember, Mr. Chairman, that peasantry in our country are a class of absolutely exploited people. They are the forerunners and yet they have always been relegated to the background and no avenues of development or progress were made available to them. In this era, when we are free, there is a genuine demand that the peasantry, the poor farmer, should be given the proper place. And that proper place can only be given if they get their due, for their produce. It is an admitted fact. Whatever the peasant is investing, he is not getting his proper return. This issue involves fundamental issues of justice, fairplay, equity and ethics also. Why should a man who puts such a hard labour day in and day out, in season and out of season, in chilly winter and scorching heat, who is down to the earth and who has done strenuous and hard work, be deprived of his labour? A man who is putting his labour must get due return for that.

It is very important that this particular sphere of marketing of his foodgrains should be taken note of by the Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture. It is good luck, Sir, that a progressive farmer is at the helm of affairs. Mr. Shinde himself is a farmer, and our Cabinet Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram is a farmer, and both of them come from Bihar, the core of the peasantry. I am proud of this, Sir. And much of our hope is pinned on them. It is high time that they appreciate the crying need of the country. They will go down in history as the saviours of the poor peasantry, by taking up the cause of nationalisation of food trade.

The marketing centres have become forums of loot, forums of exploitation and forums of butchery of the poor peasantry to deprive them of whatever they are entitled to. The middlemen earn not only 100 per cent but even 200 or 300 or 500 per cent of what they are investing as profits. These middlemen must go. I am not against the petty shopkeepers or the small people who are poor people. But I am referring to the class of hoarders which has come to stay. Their main job is to create scarcity in the country by acting as parasites on the blood of the poorer sections of society, and they are piling up huge profits.

My request is that the peasant must get his due return. So far as the prices are concerned, he should get better prices, and whatever e wants to purchase such as cement, sugar, iron, cloth, fertilisers, electricity etc. should be made available to him at reasonable rates because he is being

burdened with innumerable taxes, canal rates, *chaara lagaan*, local rates electricity tax and so on.

This is the time when in free India people like the present hon. Minister are in power and when a party like the Congress is in office, whose aim is to bring about democratic socialism and this is the time when they should do something for the peasantry. 80 per cent of the population of our country is in rural areas, and it is heralded by the peasantry and they should be made citizen No. 1 in the country. They should be affluent and they should be free from the scourge of want and exploitation.

I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by my hon. friend.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): The middlemen in the food trade are appropriating the bulk of the profits in foodgrains trade. They accumulate huge profits by purchasing foodgrains at a lower price and selling them at higher prices when the prices go up. The poor peasants who are the actual growers of the grains get lower prices and the consumers have to pay higher prices when they purchase from the market.

That is why we are demanding nationalisation of the food trade. The Central Government are not sincere in approaching this problem and solving it. They started the Food Corporation of India with a capital of Rs. 100 crores. But they have procured only 3 per cent of the needs of the total population of the country as a whole. There has been no co-ordinated approach with regard to the implementation of the national food policy. They have been discussing about a national food policy for the last so many years but nothing has emerged out of it so far because they are not ready to purchase or procure the surplus food from the hoarders and swindlers who are having it in the surplus States. The result is that the deficit States are suffering, and they are in an acute position and are in a starving condition.

The Centre is also using food as a weapon in politics. I am not going to argue about such things because this House has already discussed this on many an occasion. The instances of Kerala and Bengal have already been quoted here. I am not going into all that now.

If Government do not nationalise the food trade, immediately the people will think that Government are siding with the profiteers, blackmarketeers and landlords.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The debate on this resolution must conclude at 5.30 p.m. There are two more resolutions after this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This resolution was moved at 4.40 p.m. May I know how long the hon. Minister would like to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): About 8 to 9 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shashibhushan Bajpai.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मोहन स्वरूप जी को, जो यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, मुबारकबाद देता हूं, खास तौर इसलिये कि पी०एस०पी० के ऐसे ही नेता सही नेतृत्व दे सकते हैं। मुझे यह आशा है कि माननीय सदस्य इसी प्रकार के प्रस्ताव हमेशा लाते रहेंगे ताकि देश में जागृति बढ़े।

जहां तक इस देश में आढ़तियों की कल्चरल बैंकग्राउंड का सवाल है, जब तक यह आढ़तिये लोग इस देश से समाप्त नहीं किये जाते तब तक वह कोई भी दूसरा काम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे। नतीजा यह होता है कि कई लाख लोग सिर्फ इसी बात में लगे रहते हैं कि किस तरह से गांव वालों को लूटें और किस तरह से उनसे अनाज लेकर रख लें तथा महंगा से महंगा बेचें। उनके बच्चे पढ़ने लिखने में मन नहीं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

लगाते । पढ़ने लिखने के बाद भी, बी० ए० एल० एल० बी० करने के बाद, डाक्टरी पास करने के बाद भी वह फिर आढ़तियों की दूकान पर आ कर बैठ जाते हैं । जब तक उनको इस तरीके से नहीं मारा जायेगा तब तक हमारा देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकता । जैसा हमारे एक जन संघ के मित्र ने कहा; चिता को अंतरिक्ष में चला गया और माँ रोटी लेने चली गई । वह रोटी के चक्कर में ही पड़े रहेंगे, अंतरिक्ष में कोई नहीं जा सकेगा । अगर इस देश के लोगों को अंतरिक्ष में भेजना है तो इन लाखों आदमियों को एक दूसरी दिशा में लाना होगा ।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये कुछ चीजें बहुत आवश्यक हैं । जैसे हमारी राइस मिल्स हैं । इनका नैशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह बहुत काफी स्टाक कर लेती हैं, बैंकों का भी नैशनलाइजेशन होना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि बैंक अनाज के लिये बहुत पैसा देते हैं और अनाज रखवाते हैं । कई बार तो यह होता है कि जिन चीजों के लिये कहा जाता है कि बैंक में हैं, जिस चीज के रखने की एन्ट्री होती है किताबों में वह नहीं रखी जाती हैं, बल्कि दूसरी चीजें होती हैं । आज जो बड़े बड़े जागीरदार और राजे महाराजे गाँवों में हैं वह बड़े बड़े वेअर हाउसेज तो नहीं बना सके, लेकिन उनकी बड़ी बड़ी गढ़ियाँ हैं, उनके बड़े बड़े महल हैं, जो कि इस काम में आते हैं और गाँवों का सारा अनाज उनमें रख लिया जाता है । जब तक इन राजे महाराजों की शक्ति कम नहीं की जाती है, तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता । आज भी इस देश में आढ़तियों को चैन बैंकों में न जा कर इन राजे महाराजों के हाथों में जाने लगा है ।

आज हमारा सीड कारपोरेशन बना हुआ है, उसमें देश के एक बहुत माने हुए नेता वेअर-मैन बनाये गये । उसी तरह से फूड कारपोरेशन में लोग रक्षा के हितों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, उनको लाना चाहिये, क्योंकि आने वाले वक्त में फूड कारपोरेशन को एक ऐतिहासिक रोल अदा करना है । इस तरह के जितने भी कारपोरेशन हमारे देश में बनाये गये हैं, दुर्भाग्य से उन सब के सलाहकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर से ला कर रखे गये । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर उतना नहीं बढ़ सका जितना कि बढ़ना चाहिये ।

आज कल जागीरदारी प्रथा को समाप्त करने के रास्ते में जो लोग रोड़े अटकाते हैं, वह यह आढ़ती लोग हैं और वही जागीरदारी के चौकीदार बन गये हैं क्योंकि उन लोगों की गढ़ियों में आढ़तियों को अपना माल रखने का मौका मिलता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि फूड जोन इस देश में खत्म कर दिये जायें क्योंकि अगर आढ़तियों को मौका दिया गया तो यह लोग सचमुच लोगों को भूखों मार देंगे । आज इन आढ़तियों के मुंह में मुनाफे का इतना खून लग चुका है कि यह लोग खुद भूखों मर लेंगे लेकिन अनाज जरूर गाड़ कर रखेंगे । मैली धोती पहनेंगे, मैली बनियान पहनेंगे लेकिन उनके पास करोड़ों रुपया होगा । उसके बावजद भी अगर अनाज की कमी होगी तो उसको उन्होंने अपने गोदामों में भर कर रखा हुआ होगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों से बचाने के लिये, गरीब जनता को बचाने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कानून बनाया जाये । आढ़तियों का होना देश के लिये एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को सजा दी जाये जो इस तरह से होर्डिंग करके माल को अपने यहाँ छिपाये रखते हैं ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं जो मेरे साथी कुंवर मोहन स्वरूप जी ने पेश किया है । चूंकि वक्त बहुत कम है इस वास्ते मैं इतनी ही गुजारिश करता हूं कि गल्ले की ट्रेड आढ़तियों की अक्ल में एक लानत बन कर रह गई है । एक तरफ तो ये आढ़ती

किसानों को लूटते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कंज्यूमर्स को लूटते हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कह सकता हूं कि जितना बैकवर्ड एरिया हो जितने गरीब किसान हों उतना ही ज्यादा उनको लूटा जाता है। मंडी में अगर किसान गल्ला लाता है तो बगैर आढ़ती की दलाली से उसको वह बेच नहीं सकता है। उसकी गाड़ी जब आढ़ती के यहां पहुंचती है तो आप देखें कि उससे कितना ही पैसा धर्म खातों के नाम पर वसूल किया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि यह गोशाला के लिये खाता है यह मंदिर के लिये खाता है, यह विधवा धर्म खाता है और न जाने कितने नामों से उन्होंने ये खाते खोल रखे हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि बिरला जी बड़े भारी दानी हैं या फलां आढ़ती बड़ा भारी दानी है और बहुत पुण्य करता है। लेकिन किस से पैसा ले कर यह पुण्य किया जाता है। इनके पैसों से ही तो यह किया जाता है, इनका पैसा ही तो लुटवाया जाता है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि उस पैसे से पोलिटिकल पार्टीज तक की मदद की जाती है। किसान को एक्सप्लायट करके जो पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है वही पैसा तो यहां खर्च किया जाता है। कंज्यूमर्ज का भी इसी तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है।

मेरे खयाल में मेरे भाई अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी में जो थोड़े लोग कहलाते हैं जल्दी में उनकी बात को कहना भूल गये हैं। पीलीभीत और नेपाल की तराई में वे रहते हैं। इन बेचारे थारुओं के लिये ये आढ़ती सिर्फ मिट्टी का तेल और खाने के लिये थोड़ा सा चावल छोड़ देते हैं बाकी सब का सब उनसे वसूल कर लेते हैं। उनके बच्चे कर्जदार पैदा होते हैं और कर्जदार मरते हैं। एक तरफ तो किसानों की यह लूट चलती है इनकी तरफ से और किसानों को तबाह और बरबाद जिन्दगी बर के लिये कर दिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ क्या होता है इसको भी आप देखें। मेरे अपने जिले का बाकी है कि 25 से 28 रुपये मन तक इन आढ़तियों ने किसानों से गल्ला खरीदा और उसको 60 रुपये मन से लेकर 66 रुपये मन तक के भाव पर बेचा। क्या इस बात को भुलाया जा सकता है कि जब जिला बनारस में—मुजफ्फरपुर में और बिहार में लोग भूखों मर रहे थे एड़ियां रगड़ रगड़ कर जान दे रहे थे उस वक्त इन आढ़तियों के मकानों में चावल की बोरियां, आटे की बोरियां छतों से बातें कर रही थीं।

इतना होने पर भी आज यहां पर इनकी वकालत की जाती है। इस बात पर गौर नहीं किया जाता है कि इनके जरिये से इस मुल्क को कितना नुकसान हो रहा है, कितनी तबाही हो रही है। गल्ले का व्यापार हमारे मुल्क का सब से बड़ा व्यापार है। लगभग दस करोड़ टन गल्ला इस मुल्क में खरीदा और बेचा जाता है जिस पर लगभग पांच अरब रुपये से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाया जाता है। यह जो मुनाफा है यह कौम के काम में आना चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन में बहुत बुराइयां हैं बहुत ज्यादतियां होती हैं बुरे काम होते हैं बड़ा लास होता है। हमारे बुजुर्ग लोबो प्रभु साहब ने कहा कि यह पब्लिक का ही तो नुकसान होता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन में जो कमियां हैं, उनको दूर करना भी तो हमारा फर्ज है। जब उसकी बात आयेगी तो उसको भी हम सख्ती के साथ क्रिटिसाइज करेंगे। उसको हम माफ नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि चाहे कोई सरकारी इदारा हो या गैर सरकारी तीस रुपये मन गल्ला खरीद कर 66 रुपये मन बेचे या इस इंतजार में रहे कि कब गल्ला महंगा हो और कब बेचा जाये। लोग भूखों मरते रहें लेकिन वह इस गल्ले को दबा कर बैठा रहे।

मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि इसको पार्टी के नुक्ते नजर से न देखा जाये। इस तरह से न देखा जाये कि कुंवर मोहन स्वरूप जो जिस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं उस पार्टी की तरफ से यह प्रस्ताव आया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि पार्टी

[श्री इसहाक सामभली]

लैवेल से ऊपर उठ कर हम को इस प्रस्ताव को एक राय से पास कर देना चाहिये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि सरकार तेजी के साथ इस तरफ कदम बढ़ाये । अगर वह ऐसा न करेगी तो एक तरफ तो कंज्यूमर्स की और दूसरी तरफ किसानों की लूट इसी तरह से चलती रहेगी । मुझे तो कई बार शुबहा होता है और यह एक कुदरती बात भी है कि कहीं सरकार की भी उन व्यापारियों के साथ मिली भगत तो नहीं है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस रेजोल्यूशन को इत्तिफाक राय से पास किया जाये और गल्ले की तिजारत को फौरी तौर पर नैशनलाइज किया जाये ।

[शेरी इसहाक समभली (अमरोहा)] :

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पुर जोर समर्थन करता हूं जो मेरे साथी कुंवर मोहन सरूप जी ने पेश किया है - चूंकि वक्त बहुत कम है इस वास्ते मैं इतनी ही गुजारिश करता हूं कि गल्ले की ट्रेड आढ़तियों की शक्ल में एक लानत बन कर रह गई है - एक तरफ तो ये आढ़ती किसानों को लूटते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कंज्यूमर्स को लूटते हैं - मैं तो यहां तक कह सकता हूं कि जो बेकसूर किसान हैं - जितने गरीब किसान हैं - उतना ही ज्यादा उन को लूटा जाता है - मंडी में अगर किसान गल्ला लाता है तो बगैर आढ़ती की दलाली के उस को वह बेच नहीं सकता है - उस की गाड़ी जब आढ़ती के यहां पहुंचती है तो आप देखेंगे कि उस से कितना ही पैसा धर्म कांटों के नाम पर वसूल किया जाता है - कहा जाता है कि यह गौशाला के लिये कहा जाता है, यह मंदर के लिये कहा जाता है - यह, वह धर्म के लिये कहा जाता है और न जाने कितने नामों से उन्होंने ये कांटे खोल रखे हैं - यह कहा जाता है कि बड़ा जी बड़े भारी दानी हैं - या फलां आढ़ती बड़ा भारी दानी है और बहुत पैसा खर्च करता है - लेकिन किस से पैसे ले कर पैसा किया जाता है - मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि उस पैसे से पोलिटिकल पार्टीज तक की मदद की जाती है - किसान को एक्सप्लाइट करके जो पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है वही पैसा तो यहां खर्च किया जाता है - कंज्यूमर्स का भी इसी तरह से एक्सप्लाइटेशन होता है -

मेरे ख्याल में मेरे भाई अपनी कंस्टीट्यूएंसी में जो तमाम लोग कहलाते हैं - जल्दी में उन्हों बात को भूल गये हैं - पहाड़ी बहुत और नेपाल की तराई में वह रहते हैं - इन बेचारे तमाम के लिये आढ़ती सिर्फ मट्टी का तेल और खाने के लिये थोड़ा सा चावल छोड़ देते हैं बाकी सब का सब इन से वसूल कर लेते हैं - इन के बच्चे कर्जदार पैदा होते हैं और कर्जदार मरते हैं - एक तरफ तो किसानों की ये लूट चलती है इन की तरफ से और किसानों को तबाह और बरबाद जिन्दगी बसर के लिये कर दिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ क्या होता है इस को भी आप देखेंगे - मेरे अपने जिला का वाकया है कि २५ से २८

اس کی بات آئیگی تو اسکو بھی ہم سختی کے ساتھ کرینگے - اس کو ہم معاف نہیں کرینگے - لیکن یہ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے کہ چاہے کوئی سرکاری ادارہ ہو یا غیر سرکاری - تیس روپئے من غلہ خرید کر ۲۲ روپئے من بیچے یا اس انتظار میں رہے کہ کب غلہ مہنگا ہو اور کب بیچا جائے - لوگ بھوکوں مرتے رہیں لیکن یہ اس غلے کو دبا کر بیٹھا رہے -

میں درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس کو پارٹی کے نقطہ نظر سے نہ دیکھا جائے - اس طرح سے نہ دیکھا جائے کہ کلور مومن سروپ جس پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اس پارٹی کی طرف سے یہ پرستاؤ آیا ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ پارٹی لیول سے اوپر اٹھ کر ہم کو اس پرستاؤ کو ایک رائے سے پاس کر دینا چاہئے - میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار تیزی کے ساتھ اس طرف قدم بڑھائے -

اگر یہ ایسا نہیں کرینگے تو ایک طرف تو کانزیومرز کی اور دوسری طرف کسانوں کی لوٹ اسی طرح سے چلتی رہے گی - مجھے تو کئی بار شبہہ ہوتا ہے اور یہ ایک قدرتی بات بھی ہے کہ کہیں سرکار کی بھی ان بیوپاریوں کے ساتھ ملی بھگت تو نہیں ہے - اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ریزولیوشن کو اتفاق رائے سے پاس

روپئے من تک ان آڑھتیوں نے کسانوں سے غلہ خریدا اور اس کو ۶۰ روپئے من سے لے کر ۶۶ روپئے من تک کے بھاؤ پر بیچا - کیا اس بات کو بھلایا جا سکتا ہے کہ جب ۱۹۶۶ بنارس میں مظفر پور میں اور بہار میں لوگ بھوکوں مر رہے تھے - ایڑیاں رگڑ رگڑ کر جان دے رہے تھے اس وقت ان آڑھتیوں کے مکانوں میں چاول کی بوریاں - آٹے کی بوریاں چھتوں سے باتیں کر رہی تھیں -

اتنا ہونے پر بھی آج ان کی یہاں وکالت کی جاتی ہے - اس بات پر غور نہیں کیا جاتا ہے کہ ان کے ذریعے سے اس ملک کو کتنا نقصان ہو رہا ہے - کتنی تباہی ہو رہی ہے - غلے کا بیوپار ہمارے ملک کا سب سے بڑا بیوپار ہے - لگ بھگ دس کروڑ ٹن غلہ اس ملک میں خریدا اور بیچا جاتا ہے جس پر لگ بھگ پانچ ارب روپئے سے زیادہ منافع کمایا جاتا ہے - یہ جو منافع ہے یہ قوم کے کام میں آنا چاہئے -

میں مانتا ہوں کہ سٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ میں بہت خرابیاں ہیں - بہت زیادتیاں ہوتی ہیں - برے کام ہوتے ہیں، بڑا اس ہوتا ہے - ہمارے بزرگ لوہیا پربھو صاحب نے کہا کہ یہ ملک کا ہے تو نقصان ہوتا ہے - لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن میں جو کمیاں ہیں ان کو دور کرنا بھی تو ہمارا فرض ہے جب

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی]

کیا جائے اور غلے کی تجارت کو فوری طور پر نیشنلائز کیا جائے -]

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति महोदय मैं एक किसान भी हूं और उपभोक्ता भी हूं और सरकार और व्यापारी दोनों का शिकार भी हूं। जब मुल्क में कमी होती है गल्ले की तब तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन जब मुल्क में गल्ले का भाव चौदह रुपये मन था और गल्ला ज्यादा पैदा होता था उस वक्त सरकार ने कहा था कि नौ रुपये मन के भाव पर वह मंडी में गल्ले को खरीदेगी। लेकिन उसने आदेश दे दिया कि पांच सौ मन से अधिक वह नहीं खरीदेगी। जब किसान की गाड़ी मंडी में आई तो लाला ने कहा कि चौधरी तुम्हारा माल सरकार नहीं ले रही है यह जायेगा सात रुपये मन में। एक तो सरकार का यह हिसाब हमने देखा है।

उसके बाद जाकर 1965 में जब हमने देखा कि गल्ले की कमी है तो मैंने अपनी पत्नी को कहा कि मुल्क को जरूरत है बेच दो और जाड़ों में जाकर मक्का खरीद लें। मेरी पत्नी ने बहुत इन्कार किया कहा कि न तो यह बढ़िया सरकार है और न ही बढ़िया व्यापारी हैं इस वास्ते साल भर का तो कम से कम खाने के लिए रख लो। लेकिन चूंकि मुल्क को जरूरत थी इस वास्ते उसको मैंने बेच दिया। जब मक्का निकला तो जितने रुपये मन के भाव पर गेहूं बेचा गया था सन् 1966 के जाड़ों में मक्का खरीदा तो उतने ही रुपये में तीस सेर मिला। गेहूं का तो मक्का हो गया और वजन में भी घट गया। यह काम व्यापारियों ने किया।

हालत यह है कि जिस मुल्क में पैदा करने वाले आदमी को कम पैसा मिलेगा और उसके उत्पादन के बेचने वाले को अधिक पैसा मिलेगा उस मुल्क में बुद्धिमान आदमी भी चुस्त और चालाक होगा और उत्पाद में नहीं लगेगा, बेचने की तिकड़म में लग जायेगा। जिस मुल्क की बुद्धि बेचने में खर्च होने लगेगी उत्पादन में नहीं लगेगी वह मुल्क कंगाल होता चला जाएगा। वही आज मुल्क की हालत होती जा रही है। अब भी कोई काम तय किये जाते हैं तो किसान और उपभोक्ता दोनों की जो असहाय स्थिति है उसका अनुचित लाभ उठाकर तय कर दिये जाते हैं, अनुचित लाभ उठा कर तय कर दिये जाते हैं। सरकार भी जब तय करती है तब भी यही हिसाब लगाती है कि इतना मूल्य मिल जायेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। उस की जो उत्पादन कीमत है उसकी जो लागत कीमत है उसका भी तो हिसाब लगाया जाना चाहिये लेकिन वह कभी नहीं लगाया जाता है।

हमारे जन संघ वाले और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले इसको कुछ आइडयोलोजिकल सवाल बना रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह कोई आइडयोलोजिकल सवाल है। जापान में मुक्त व्यापार है। वहां तो पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था है। लेकिन आप देखें कि वहां भी फूड की ट्रेड नेशनलाइज्ड है। आपकी फ्री ट्रेड का फ्री इंटरप्राइज का सब से बड़ा जो लकड़दादा अमरीका है वहां भी व्यापारी पूरी तरह से इस ट्रेड को नहीं ले पाया है। झक मार कर वहां सरकार को यह काम करना पड़ता है कि इस सीमा से नीचे अगर कीमतें गिरती हैं तो लाखों टन गल्ला सरकार खरीदती है और ऊपर जब कीमतें जाती हैं तो उस गल्ले को बेचती है। पूंजीवाद के द्वारा तो इस मसले को हल किया ही नहीं जा सकता है। सरकार को तो बीच में आना ही पड़ता है अमरीका में भी और जापान में भी।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव का सर्वसम्मति से समर्थन हो और आप भी इसको समर्थन प्रदान करें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word *lakad dada* is not in good taste. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, I thank Shri Mohan Swarup for moving his Resolution on a subject which vitally concerns the life of our people and I appreciate the sentiments expressed by Shri Mohan Swarup and by many of the hon. Members who have expressed their views on the floor of the House. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati just now referred to the fact that even in a country like Japan there is intervention by Government in food trade. Not only in Japan, but if we examine the trade pattern of many other countries, Italy for instance, we find the paddy trade in Italy is in the hands of the State. So, State intervention is there. Not only in the deficit countries but even in surplus countries like Canada and Australia there is the Wheat Board. Both those countries are surplus from the point of view of wheat production. But even then there is intervention from the State both in the internal trade as well as in the external trade.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: No control; only purchase.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In a vast country like that of India which is deficit to a certain extent in regard to food, I do not think we can allow *laissez faire* in regard to the food trade.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is that?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Let go.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In fact, a number of expert committees, which have examined this aspect, have also come to the same conclusion. For instance, after the tragedy of 1943 of the Bengal famine, the then Government of India appointed a famine commission to go into the food problem. I do not think even friends of the Swatantra Party or the Jana Sangh will allege that at that time the Government was having any ideological inclinations. But even then the Famine Commission, which submitted its report in 1945, came to the conclusion that to provide food is mainly the responsibility of Government and that Government must intervene in the food trade if it is to provide protection to the people.

So, as far as the point whether Government should interfere in the food trade or not is concerned, it is the primary responsibility of Government to see that foodgrains are made available at a reasonable price to the people at large. Therefore Government must necessarily intervene in the food trade. So, I do not at all agree with the views expressed by Shri Lobo Prabhu and Shri Sharma of the Jana Sangh.

But, at the same time, there are various other aspects of the problem too. Some hon. Members have referred to the problem from the point of view of how the farmer should be assured of a reasonable price. That also is a very important point. The usual phenomenon of trade in this country has been that in the immediate post-harvest period prices get depressed and farmers are left at the mercy of the trading community and as soon as the lean period comes the consumers have to purchase the same foodgrains at a very high price and they are left at the mercy of traders. This is a phenomenon repeated from year to year.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: You have the powers to acquire and licence grain. What are you doing for acquiring the hoards of foodgrains with traders? Please explain that. The fault is yours.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Not only from the point of view of Government's responsibility or of Government intervening in the food trade but even from the point of view of assuring, remunerative or reasonable prices to the farmers and, at the same time, ensuring availability of foodgrains to the consumers at reasonable prices, I think, Government owes some responsibility and in our country we have to develop public sector agency which will take care of this.

So, as far as the general sentiment expressed by hon. Member Shri Mohan Swarup is concerned, I am completely in agreement with him. But I do not share the sentiment of some hon. Members who from the ideological point of view say that everything should be nationalised. I do not agree with that view also; but, at the same time, we should not have an allergy as some Swatantra Members are allergic. Whenever the word 'nationalisation' or 'socialisation' of food trade comes in, they are very allergic.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The very fact that you mention that the Government must interfere is in itself a very unfortunate choice of words. What you should say is "regulate" and not "interfere".

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: But we have to take a practical view in this matter. In our country we must proceed on the assumption that we must develop a public sector organisation and to see that the public sector organisation gets a commanding position in the food trade. That is why the Government of India established the Food Corporation of India and the Food Corporation of India is for the first time in a very big way in the food trade. We have been assuring the farmers now that we shall be prepared to purchase foodgrains not only at the minimum price or the support price but we shall be purchasing foodgrains at the procurement price.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Can you give the firm assurance to the farmers that you will not reduce the procurement price?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: May I assure Shri Gupta, this House and the farmers of this country that we stand firm by this that we shall be prepared to purchase any quantity offered by farmers at the procurement price. That is why the State Bank of India has placed about Rs. 120 crores at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India. Moreover, in addition to that, Rs. 39 crores have been advanced to the Food Corporation of India by way of loans, and in this Budget also which is before the House, about Rs. 40 crores have been provided so that, as and when it requires, the amount may be made available to the Corporation. So, we should see that the Food Corporation really gets a commanding position in the food trade. But the difficulty in this country is that we have to see that public opinion is educated so that the public sector organisation really gets necessary cooperation from the various State Governments from the public bodies and from the various parties as such.

I would appeal to the House and to the Members of the Swatantra Party and Jana Sangh, particularly, that they should not have ideological bias against this because the Government do not proceed on the assumption of any ideological bias as such but take into consideration the vital interest of the masses and the farmers and the food economy of the country because stabilisation of food economy is very important. I hope all the Members of the House will give necessary cooperation to the Government of India and see, in times to come, that the Food Corporation plays a very important role in our country, I wish to extend the same appeal to the various State Governments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Why don't you take the trouble of giving the

reason why you disagree with my proposition? I put a very clear proposition. You create artificial scarcity, you create high prices and you are the cause of the food problem in the country. Please answer that question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already covered his point. Free trade was having full play in this country. There was no curb on free trade and that led to this phenomenon. That is why if the Food Corporation comes more and more in the food trade, all these things can be eliminated.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): It was because of the free trade that these people fleeced the farmers and the consumers.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution, not to press for it because I have expressed my views and the Government shares his sentiments. At the same time, it is not necessary to press this Resolution because it will not serve any purpose. I do not think the stage has come when we can really do anything more than what the Government is already doing in the field.

श्री इसहाक सामभरी : वह टाइम कब आयेगा, जब लूट-खसोट बन्द की जायेगी ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने दोस्तों का बहुत आभारी हूं, जिन्होंने मेरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। साथ ही साथी दूसरे दोस्तों के प्रति भी आभार प्रकट करता हूं, जिन्होंने इसमें भाग लिया—चाहे वे इस तरफ के हों या कांग्रेस की तरफ के लोग हों। हर आदमी यह पसन्द करेगा कि कीमतें बढ़ने से रोकी जाए, साथ ही साथ यह भी चाहेगा कि बाहर से हम गल्ला आयाता न करें —चाहे लीतो प्रभू हों या दूसरे लोग हों। हर आदमी आज यह भी चाहेगा कि किसानों को उसकी पैदावार का, उसकी उपज का उचित भाग मिले। लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं, सभापति महोदय, जो स्थिति इस वक्त चल रही है, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने यहां पर नक्शा खींचा, मैं समय के अभाव के कारण वह नहीं कह सका। इस स्थिति में भी किसान को कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। किसान एक ऐसी भेड़ के समान है, जिस को जो चाहता मूड़ लेता है।

दूसरी बात—किसान इस वक्त देश में संगठित नहीं हैं उस को संगठित होने से रोका गया है। चाहे कोई भी ज़माना आया—अंग्रेजों का ज़माना आया या कांग्रेस का ज़माना आया—किसान को संगठित होने से सदैव रोका जाता है, क्योंकि सरकार डरती है कि अगर ये संगठित हो गये तो वह एक ऐसी शक्ति होगी, जिसके सामने कोई टिक नहीं सकेगा। लेकिन अब वक्त आ रहा है, किसानों में चेतना आ रही है और अब वह समय दूर नहीं है जबकि वह संगठित हो कर रहेगा। जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया था—किसान ही एक ऐसा बदनसीब तबका है इस समाज में, जिस को कि अपनी उपज का मूल्य निर्धारित करने का स्वयं अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन अब वह समय आ रहा है, शायद बहुत जल्द आयेगा, जब कि किसान संगठित होंगे और उन को अपना पेट भरने का, अपनी रीट ह सिल करने का हक उन्हें प्राप्त होगा।

जो वर्तमान स्थिति चल रही है उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं शिंडे साहब और सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ पग बढ़ायें क्योंकि यह कैंसर जैसी पुरानी बीमारी हो गई है जिसको काट डालने के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं है। मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर केवल

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

यही अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है उसको स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें और उसे कार्यान्वित करने की बात सोचें, तभी किसानों और उपभोक्ता दोनों का लाभ हो सकता है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I appeal to the hon. Member not to press his Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he willing to withdraw his Resoltuion?

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप प्रस्ताव को वापिस करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मन्त्री जी के इस आश्वासन के बाद कि वे गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करेंगे, मैं इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next Resolution is that of Mr. N. K. Somani.

About the fourth Resolution, I want to make this clear. The Second Resolution was started, at 4.40; even if it had been completed within one hour, the Fourth Resolution could not come because now Mr. Somani's Resolution is there and then at 6.30 we have got a half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI S. XAVIER: I shall just move it, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless Mr. Somani's Resolution is disposed of, how can that be taken up?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: He may just be allowed to move his Resolution and he can continue on the next occasion. That is an important Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But Mr. Somani's Resolution has to be disposed of and then only it can be taken up.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): After my Resolution, you may allow him just to move.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If Mr. Somani's Resolution is finished by 6.25 P.M., then Mr. Xavier can be allowed to move his Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if it finishes at 6.30, I have no objection to Mr. Xavier' moving his Resolution. I do agree that it is a very important Resolution.

Now Mr. Somani.

17.52 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REMOVAL OF ZONAL RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that in view of increased food production during the current year, zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains be removed forthwith."

We have heard from almost all the speakers who participated in the previous Resolution that food is an item or a subject of discussion which should not have any ideological barriers or should not have State or party barriers. But unfortunately from what we have seen and from what has been the experience in the last few years, one is constrained to come to the conclusion that even in regard to such a vulnerable, such a needy, such

an essential, item as food, the perpetuation of these zones by the Government of India is entirely based on unabashed political grounds, and this, I think, is creating unnecessary economic repercussions. I am told that today is the hon. Food Minister's Birthday, and if that is right, I would like to appeal to him, with all humility, that the nation should get a gift in the shape of abolition of these food zones which will be not only in the interest of farmers but also in the interest of the whole country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Food Minister will ask for a gift himself.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: As all of us know, this has been a political prey and a political culprit for a long time. Let us consider briefly the history of these food zones and the structure and formation and performance of the food zones in India. In 1955-56, as you would recall, there was free movement of foodgrains in this country, and in 1963-64, larger zones were constituted in India and they wanted to experiment with the control and movement of foodgrains. This was further reduced to a limitation of a single State in 1964-65, with the result that all the 14 or 15 States in India have now taken the shape of sovereign, independent States as far as food is concerned which indeed is a pity. During the year 1966-67, our production of foodgrains was in the vicinity of 75 million tonnes. Now in the current season, it is estimated somewhere between 95 and 105 million tonnes. I do not know what is the correct statistics. Unfortunately, as far as this Government is concerned, it has no reliable apparatus for collecting foodgrain statistics with the result that no meaningful decision can be taken because timely, reliable and accurate data are unavailable.

From the Report of the Food Ministry even the 1965-66 figures are supposed to be under final revision and if we are lagging behind in our statistics for so long and if facts and figures are not current and reliable, one sees the spectacle of different versions by different authorities. We have seen the spectacle the other day of the Deputy Prime Minister saying that we do not have a bumper crop, it is just a normal crop. Then we have heard the claim of the Food and Agriculture Department that this is a year of a bumper crop. We have heard a third version from the Planning Commission. In this whole confusion, the country does not know where it stands. Even if we take the foodgrain production estimate on a conservative basis at 95 million tonnes, let us tackle the problem on that basis.

Immediately preceding this particular year, we had a considerable import programme involving a considerable loss and strain on foreign exchange as well as on the entire Indian economy. Consider for a moment that in 1965, this Government had to import 7·4 million tonnes from abroad of food to feed the hungry millions. In 1966, the figure went up to 10·36 million tonnes. Last year we were burdened with an import of 8.67 million tonnes. For any country which boasts of 75—80 per cent of its people being agriculturists, in a country where in the Government all the two or three Ministers in charge of food and agriculture are supposed to be farmers, if this is the result, for how long are we going to tolerate this structure? After all, you cannot depend upon uninterrupted imports and supplies for a long time. Unless you match your own effort at home, unless you are sincere about it, unless there is a reasonable and practical approach to the problem, unless you can really demonstrate that you are determined to solve this problem, no foreign country is going to com to our aid perpetually.

[Shri N. K. Somani].

In the last twenty years, how much of storage capacity has been created? After all the procurement policy of this Government, the policy of building up a buffer stock and of trying to hold the prices going in the direction of nationalisation, as was suggested, has to be only on post-harvest facilities that are available. The most important of the post-harvest facilities is in terms of storage, including the Food Corporation's storage capacity. Our capacity is below 2.3 million tonnes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): That is not correct. It is more than 5-6 million tonnes in all.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: This is from their own report. He can correct his Ministry's report at the appropriate time.

What I am at a loss to understand is that in their report for last year, they have given only the average all-India prices month-wise. What MPs and the country expected should have been the high and the low levels of prices existing in every state from month to month so that the cruel disparity between the surplus state and the deficit state could be meaningfully placed before the public. What do we do with the average figures all-India? Do we eat them? After all, unless you know, for instance, that the price in Maharashtra was such and such in a particular month, unless in the sovereign State of Punjab, in the sovereign State of Haryana and in the sovereign State of MP, under the design of the Government of India, the prices vary as much as 40—50 per cent, unless this is known, we cannot evolve a correct and uniform policy. Those people who have been advocating nationalisation forget that the Food Corporation of India is buying at a low rate in surplus areas and selling at a high rate in the deficit ones. I have had occasion to see the report of the Government of Maharashtra where it is stated that they add an amount of Rs. 10 per quintal as administrative charges on the procurement price. We hear voices in this House that the foodgrain merchants are profiteering. May I ask who is helping the smugglers smuggle food from one state to another? Who is helping the policemen who are in league with the smugglers? Who is helping the local officials who are in league with the smugglers? It is this policy of disparity between defiict state and the surplus state that is causing all this trouble.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): And a weak Government.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Of course, a weak government is the source of all problems.

18 hrs.

I would urge very strongly that we do need a buffer stock. I am not against it. But the policy that has been followed so far is not going to help in creating any helpful buffer stock in this country. You will have to purchase on a uniform basis all over India from all our agriculturists. There must be a single purchase ratio, a certain percentage of the crop irrespective of whether the farmer is in a deficit state or in a surplus state. On the basis of this aggressive purchase policy, making use of all normal channels of foodgrain trade, we must build up a buffer stock. I would like to exempt the very small farmers who grow food mainly to feed themselves and their families for twelve months.

Before I conclude, I would like to quote the Economic Survey presented by the Deputy Prime Minister a few weeks ago for 1967-68 where he

has commented that that these restrictions on foodgrain movement continued for too long will result in inefficiencies in production and excessive consumption in surplus areas. I would like to fortify this argument. As he has not studied the Economic Survey, because it probably does not concern his department, I would like to quote the authority of Dr. Raj Krishna, a member of the Agricultural Prices Commission who in his report in 1965-66 has stated in clear terms and warned the nation and Government . . .

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The report of the Commission as a whole has supported the present zonal arrangements, and continuing them.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: You are not continuing it; you have already enlarged the northern zone.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am not arguing on merit.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: You never do.

Dr. Raj Krishna has said very meaningfully 'that the large zone system does not represent an equilibrium; it leads progressively to restrictions at lower levels at the village level, district level and state level. We have this choice only of shifting to free movement in one stroke or otherwise go on suffering the self-aggravating movement restrictions which will continue to distort price relationship and commodity flows'.

I hope before long our Government would take this meaningful posture by abolishing all these restrictions so that not only the farmers but the foodgrain merchants, the country and the consumers will stand to benefit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that in view of increased food production during the current year, zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains be removed forthwith".

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : सभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव जो हाउस के सामने आया है इस के बारे में काफी सोचने की जरूरत है । यह काफी विचारणीय प्रस्ताव है । पहले भी बार बार यह मांग होती रही है कि यह जो खाद्य जोंस हैं इन को हटा दिया जाय क्योंकि जो भी बीमारी आज हमारे देश में है वह खाद्यान्न की कमी की या कीमतों के उतार-चढ़ाव की बीमारी है । इस बीमारी का इलाज पेबन्द लगाने से नहीं किया जा सकता है । पहले हालत यह थी कि हमेशा यह कहा जाता था कि जो प्रदेश खाद्यान्न की उपज करते हैं, जिन प्रदेशों में खाद्यान्न की अधिक उपज होती है उन के यहां कीमतों की दर न गिरें इसलिये हम यह खाद्य बन्दी, जोनबन्दी करना चाहते हैं । सभापति महोदय, आप उस प्रान्त के सदस्य हैं जहां पर यह समस्या हो गयी है कि पंजाब का किसान आज इस बात पर आमादा है कि यह जोनबन्दी हटा दी जाये । यह ठीक है कि हम आंकड़े तो नहीं देखते हैं परन्तु हम ने अपनी आंखों से पंजाब के खेतों को जरूर देखा है । यह सही बात है कि अन्न की पैदावार इस बार अच्छी हुई है । खेतों ने मुस्करा दिया है और यह इस बात की निशानी है कि अन्न की काफी पैदावार हुई है और इस बात से हम इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं । अगर यह बात ठीक न होती तो पंजाब और हरियाणा की यह मांग न होती कि हम को फैलाव दिया जाय जहां कि हम अपना अन्न बेच सकें ।

अभी मैं पटना गई थी । बिहार के जो किसान हैं उन के यहां हालत यह है कि अन्न के भाव बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी गिर रहे हैं । यह बड़ा अच्छा हुआ कि खाद्य मंत्री ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया और देश को आश्वासन दिया कि अन्न की पैदावार होने के बाद एकदम

[श्रीमती सरस्वतीदेवी सिन्हा]

से हम उन के दाम गिरने नहीं देंगे। आज दो साल से किसान इस बात की उम्मीद लिये बैठे हैं कि उन्होंने जो अपने खेतों में मेहनत कर के नये, नये तरीके से खेती कर के अपनी हालत को सुधारने की कोशिश की है तो उन्हें उन की उपज के मुनासिब दाम मिलें और उन की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधरे। मैं ने अपने यहां देखा कि नौजवान लड़के जो इस के पहले कभी खेती की तरफ नहीं देखते थे वह भी इधर आकर्षित होने लगे हैं और इन पिछले दो सालों में उन्होंने यह महसूस किया है कि खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करने से हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति हो सकती है, हमारा आर्थिक विकास हो सकता है। कृषि का धंधा अपना कर हम अपने को उन्नत बना सकते हैं और जब से इस बात की जो तवज्जह हुई है उस की वजह से काफी लोग खेती पर आमादा हुए हैं। काफी बड़े बड़े व्यापारी भी खेती की तरफ झुकने लगे हैं क्योंकि वहां मुनाफा भी होता है और कुछ टैक्स बचाने का जरिया भी मिल जाता है। इस बार काफी अन्न पैदा हुआ है और यह देखना जरूरी है कि उसको उसकी उपज के मुनासिब दाम मिलें ताकि उसे अधिक से अधिक खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करने का प्रोत्साहन मिले। अगर इस बार किसान को धक्का लगेगा तो वह बजाय अन्न की फसल उगाने के और दूसरा उत्पादन करेगा।

यह ठीक है कि इस समय पिछले साल बिहार में मोटा चावल 85,90,100 और 105 रुपये मन तक बिका है। यकीनन वह अधिक कीमत थी और मैं मानती हूं कि उतनी अधिक कीमत नहीं रहनी चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही कीमतों का उतार अगर इतना अधिक हो जायगा और कीमतें अगर अत्यधिक नीचे गिर जायेंगी तो फिर से किसानों के मन में खेती की ओर से अरुचि हो जायगी और वह खाद्यान्न की उपज करने में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेंगे और खाद्यान्न के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि किसानों को अन्न की उपज बढ़ाने के लिये यथेष्ट प्रोत्साहन सुलभ हो। अगर वैसा नहीं हुआ तो जो इस समय हम ने एक सही रास्ता ग्रहण किया हुआ है और जिस पर हम बढ़ रहे हैं उस में एक बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगेगा।

यह आखिर चीनी की पैदावार हमारे यहां क्यों कम हुई? चीनी की पैदावार इसलिये कम हुई चूंकि गन्ने की उपज करने में किसान को गेहूं और चना पैदा करने के मुकाबले अधिक पैसा खर्च होता है इसलिये उसने गन्ने की काश्त की जगह गेहूं और चने की काश्त करनी शुरु कर दी। एक समय यह भी देखने को हम लोगों को मिला था कि अंगूर सस्ता था और चना मंहगा मिलता था। चीनी की कमी इसलिए हुई कि गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान गेहूं, चना आदि खाद्यान्न उत्पन्न करने लगे। परिणामतः चीनी की पैदावार बहुत कम हो गयी जिसका कि अहसास हर एक को हुआ होगा। इसलिए हम नहीं चाहते कि इस तरह से दामों का उतार-चढ़ाव हो कि किसान फिर से बहक जायें और वह कृषि की उपज में दिलचस्पी लेना छोड़ दें। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सारे देश के स्तर पर अनाज के समुचित वितरण व मूल्य निर्धारित होने की व्यवस्था हो।

ऐसे प्रदेश जहां कि अन्न की पैदावार अधिक होती थी उन का कहना था कि उन का गल्ला महंगा हो जायेगा अगर हम जोनबन्दी हटा लेंगे तो वह बात भी सही नहीं है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कोई भी खाद्य नीति निर्धारित होगी तो वह पाबन्दियों के आधार पर नहीं हो सकती है। आज के आर्थिक विकास का तकाजा यह है कि फैलाव चाहिए। चाहे वह औद्योगिक जगत में हो चाहे खेतीबाड़ी के काम में हो। चाहे वह उद्योग में काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हों या

खेती में काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हों, किसी को भी सीमित दायरा नहीं चाहिए, आगे बढ़ने का फैलाव चाहिए । यूरोप में आप देख रहे हैं कि कई देश आपस में एक साथ मिल गये । वह सिर्फ उद्योग के लिए ही नहीं मिले हैं बल्कि खेतीबाड़ी के लिए भी एक साथ मिले है । चूंकि तमाम चीजें जो वहां पैदा होती हैं उनको फैलाव चाहिए इसलिये अ.र वह आपस में मिल कर एक साथ रहेंगे तो वह अपने उस काम को अच्छे तरीके से एक व्यवस्थित ढंग से चला सकते हैं । हम यह भी देख रहे हैं कि दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों में जो कम्पनियां हैं वे भी एक साथ इकटठी हो रही हैं । मुझे यह देख कर खुशी हुई कि यहां के एक बहुत बड़े व्यापारी हैं जो कि पहले व्यापार किया करते थे अब उन का झुकाव खेती की तरफ हो गया है । अभी मुझ से करीब चार दिन पहले जब बात हो रही थी तो उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि हम बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कलैक्टिव फार्मिंग करना चाह रहे हैं । हम सिर्फ ऐडवाइस देंगे । हम कम्पनी प्लोट करना चाहते हैं । मुझे उन की ऐसी बात सुन कर जरा ताज्जुब हुआ और मैंने दुबारा उनसे दरियाफ्त किया कि वह कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात कर रहे हैं या कलैक्टिव फार्मिंग की बात कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने दुबारा इसे कनफर्म किया कि मैं कलैक्टिव फार्मिंग की बात कर रहा हूं । मैं भी मानती हूं कि अगर वह कलैक्टिव फार्मिंग करेंगे तो इसको अच्छी तरह से चला सकते हैं और खेती की उन्नति वह कर सकते हैं । इसलिए कि छोटे छोटे किसान एक साथ मिल कर सब साधनों को जमा नहीं कर सकते, और यह स्वाभाविक है कि सभी को मिला कर उनके साधन बढ़ जायेंगे । इस कारण बहुत जरूरी है कि आपकी जो खाद्य नीति है वह फैलाव की बुनियाद पर आधारित हो, सीमित दायरे की बुनियाद पर नहीं ।

आज राष्ट्रीयकरण का वातावरण इसीलिए बना है, पर जैसा भी मिन्हे ने कहा, कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम में कोई खास बात नहीं है । राष्ट्रीयकरण तो माध्यम है दूसरे उस मंजिल तक पहुंचने का जिसको हम पाना चाहते हैं । इसके सम्बन्ध में फूड कारपोरेशन की बात आती है । आप यह जानते हैं कि जब भी हरियाना में फूड कारपोरेशन खामाल खरीदने गया है तो राज्य सरकार अड़चन लगाती रही है, और हर जगह फूड कारपोरेशन को दिक्कतें बर्दाश्त करनी पड़ रही हैं । मैं यहां पर कहना चाहती हू कि आज ही मौका है कि फूड कारपोरेशन बड़े पैमाने पर बाजार में जाये । लेकिन आप उस को कैसे करेंगे ? उसको सिर्फ आप नहीं कर सकते । आप को उसके साथ वित्त मंत्रालय को भी लेकर चलना पड़ेगा । आप वित्त मंत्रालय से इस बात के लिये कहें कि जो बैंक क्रैडिट की फैसिलिटीज हैं वह उन लोगों को न दे जो खाली स्पेकुलेशन कर के अनाज खरीदना चाहते हैं । जहां तक बैंक क्रैडिट की बात है, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कई चीजों के दाम गिर रहे हैं । रुई के दाम गिरे, तेलहन के दाम गिरे, गेहूं के दाम गिरे, चने और मकई के दाम गिरे । अब व्यापारी लोग क्या करेंगे ? सरकार तो वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर खरीदने के लिये जा नहीं रही है । नतीजा यह होगा कि वह लोग बैंक क्रैडिट का आधार लेकर साथा सामान सस्ते दामों पर खरीद लेंगे और जमा कर रख लेंगे । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि स्पेकुलेशन बन्द हो जाये तो यह जो बैकुअम पैदा हो रहा है उसको आप पूरा करें । ऐसा होने पर जो खाली जगह होगी उस में व्यापारी जो सामान खरीदते थे वह नहीं खरीद पायेंगे और आपको जो सामान चाहि वह मिलेगा ।

आपने यह कहा कि आपके पास 6 मिलियन टन की वेयरहाउसिंग है । किधर है 5 मिलियन टन की वयरहाउसिंग ? मैं उस इलाके से आती हूं जहां कामी पैदावार होती है । मेरा मतलब बाढ़ से है, वहां पर आप की वेयरहाउसिंग इस तरह की है कि आप ने एक घर ले लिया और उसकी वेयर-

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

हाउसिंग बना दिया । वहां पर इस तरह की कोई सुविधा नहीं है जहां पर वेअरहाउसिंग बन सके । आपके पास वेअर-हाउसिंग कैपसिटी 2½ मिलियन टन से ज्यादा की नहीं है । आपने जो 109 करोड़ रु० रक्खे हैं उसको आप वेअर-हाउसिंग बनाने के काम में लगाइए, और वेअर-हाउसिंग बना कर पूरी तरह से इस काम को व्यवस्थित कीजिये ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, जो खाद्य क्षेत्र पहले अपनाये गये थे और जो खाद्य क्षेत्र की नीति बनाई गई थी, मैं समझता हूं वह गलत थी और जितनी देर यह खाद्य-क्षेत्र चलते आ रहे हैं उतनी ही गलती हमारे साथ होती जा रही है । आज हमारे देश में अनाज कम हो या ज्यादा हो, या कैसी भी हमारे देश की अनाज की स्थिति हो, खाद्य क्षेत्र रखने से वह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । फूड जोन बनाने से डिस्पैरिटी बढ़ गई है । एक जगह चीज सस्ती मिलती है और दूसरी जगह महंगी मिलती है । इससे करप्शन हो गया है, कंट्रोल हो गया है । लाइसेंस हो गया है और इनएफिशिएन्सी और रेड टेपिज्म आया है । क्योंकि इससे अन-सोशल एलिमेंट बढ़ गया है । उसी तरह से किसानों में भी और उपभोक्ताओं में भी जो बेईमान तबका है, केवल वह आगे बढ़ा है। आज आफिसर भी करप्ट हैं और मशीनरी भी करप्ट है । हम को यहां पर एक ही बात देखनी है कि खाद्य जोन से किसको लाभ हुआ है । आज हमको ट्रेडर के इंटरेस्ट को ही नहीं देखना है, उपभोक्ता के इंटरेस्ट को भी देखना है और दूसरे नम्बर पर हमें किसान के इंटरेस्ट को देखना है । आज यह दोनों इंटरेस्ट पूरे नहीं हुए ।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । अगर पंजाब में गेहूं 80 रु० क्विंटल है तो बम्बई में वह 200 या 250 रु० क्विंटल है । आखिर यह क्यों ? क्योंकि पंजाब में अनाज होता है, बम्बई में नहीं होता । बम्बई में धोती बनती है अगर वह पंजाब को उस को भेजना बन्द कर दे तो पंजाब में उसका भाव पांच गुना हो जायेगा । इस सब चीज को देख कर सोचना पड़ता है कि यह एक देश है या इसके कई टुकड़े हैं । मुझे याद आता है कि मि० नायक ने ए. आई. सी. सी. में भाषण देते हुए कहा था, मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह को याद दिला दूं, कि उनको ऐसा लगता है कि यह जोन बन जाने के बाद यह एक देश है या उसके कई टुकड़े हैं क्योंकि हमें अनाज ठीक दामों पर नहीं मिलता हालांकि हम सब एक देश के रहने वाले हैं ।

इस जगह पर थे दिल्ली का भी एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । यहां पर मटर पैदा नहीं होती और मटर बाहर किसी जगह से नहीं आ सकती थी । अब आप देखिये कि करप्शन किस तरह से होता है । आज ट्रेडर्स भी करप्ट हैं और पुलिस भी करप्ट है, आफिसर भी करप्ट हैं । यह रेकार्ड की चीज है । आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि दिल्ली से पिछले तीन महीनों के अन्दर 2½ लाख मन मटर रेल के जरिये से बाहर गई है । यानी 2½ लाख मन मटर का स्मगलिंग दिल्ली से हुआ है तीन महीने के अन्दर । इस में पुलिस, व्यापारी, रेलवे आफिसर और हमारे खाद्य मंत्रालय के आफिसर सब के सब लगे हुए थे । इसलिये जो करप्ट महकमे हैं वह फूड जोन हटाने के हक में नहीं हैं । लेकिन यह आप की बड़ी गलत नीति है और जितनी जल्दी इससे छुटकारा पाया जाय उतना ही अच्छा होगा । सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में मोटे अनाज को खोल दिया है, उसके इस कदम का मैं स्वागत करता हूं ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि फूड कारपोरेशन के खिलाफ मैं नहीं हूं । यह काम भी साथ साथ चलता रहना चाहिये

क्योंकि अगर कोई व्यापारी या कोई दूसरा आदमी स्पेकुलेशन करता है या उसकी कीमत आर्टिफिशली बढ़ाता है तो उसको रोकने के लिये इसकी जरूरत है । लेकिन फूड कारपोरेशन को प्राफिटिअरिंग नहीं करना चाहिए । मैं कई ऐसे उदाहरण बतला सकता हूं जहां पर फूड कारपोरेशन ने अनाज पर 50 परसेंट तक नफा लिया है । इसको रोकना चाहिये । जरूरत इस बात की है कि फ्री मार्केट में व्यापारी और फूड कारपोरेशन में कम्पिटीशन हो । जहां पर भी अनाज की प्राइस बढ़ती है, उसको चेक किया जाना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय, इस खाद्य समस्या को और इससे उत्पन्न खाद्य क्षेत्र की समस्या जो हमारे सामने आई है उसको हम इस दृष्टिकोण से देखें कि जो किसान अनाज पैदा करता है वह कहां रहता है । वह छोटे गांव में रहता है । इसके बाद आप उस छोटे से गांव की उस छोटी सी दुकान की कल्पना कीजिये जहां जरूरत पड़ने पर वह किसान, अगर उसके यहां कमी पड़ती है तो, जा कर आसानी से उधार भी ले सकता है । आप ने जो कंट्रोल की दुकानें खोली हैं, वहां लम्बी लम्बी कतारें लगती हैं, और गांवों की दुकानों में अनाज भी लोगों को नहीं मिलता है । जैसा अभी श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने कहा कि चने का भाव ज्यादा था और अंगूर सस्ते थे, उसी समय दादा के मुंह से अचानक यह बात निकल गई कि "अन्धेर नगरी, चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी, टके सेर खाजा" । इस तरह की यह सरकार है और उसी सरकार के सामने यह खाद्य समस्या है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आप को अंगूर तो खिला दिये ?

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : लेकिन चौपट की विशेषता तो आप को मिली । ऐसी स्थिति में आढ़ती से ले कर के सरकार ने जो फूड कारपोरेशन बनाया है, उस के दर्म्यान किसान की जो हालत है उसकी ओर में सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, और मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस पर गौर करें, कि यह कहां का न्याय है कि जो ऐसे राज्य हैं जिन्होंने गेहूं भी ज्यादा उपजाया और चना भी ज्यादा उपजाया, उनके सम्बन्ध में जब मुख्य मंत्रियों या खाद्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई तो वहां यह निश्चय किया गया कि ज्वार, बाजरा और मकई यही एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को भेजी जा सकती है । यहां उनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । यह बड़ी ही अमानविक बात है जो कि इस प्रकार से देश की एकता को भंग करने में सहायक हो रही है । इस दृष्टिकोण से भी खाद्य मंत्री जी का कर्तव्य यह होना चाहिये था कि वे इस को एक-साथ रहने देते, परन्तु वे इस व्यवस्था से देश को कई हिस्सों में बांट देना चाहते हैं । इसलिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूं कि चाहे और किसी दृष्टिकोण से न सही, कम से कम देश को एकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह इस फूड-जोन व्यवस्था को समाप्त करें ।

इन शब्दों के सा मैं सोमानी जी के रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह जल्द से जल्द इसको समाप्त करे ।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after two bad years, we have had one good year. When the drought was on, we took certain emergency measures and in a hurry we may have erred and, in fact, I think, we did err.

We are continuing to procure foodgrains. What is the point in restricting the movement of what is left after procurement? In effect, by having these zones, you are restricting the movement of foodgrains left

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

over after procurement. Why, in Belgaum and its surroundings, should rice openly sell at a reasonable price, when in Goa people have to tighten their stomachs around an inadequate ration and a thriving black market? The Mysore Government is ready to give rice, and the Goa Government is ready to take it. Why should the Central Government step in to come in the way? I feel that the Government should rethink about these food zones and remove them as soon as possible. There is no justification for people in one part of the country getting rice, or any cereal, at one price, and the people in the next corner of the country getting it at a completely different price, in a completely different quantity.

While making the recommendation may I also put in a word of caution? With procurement, and with the co-operatives that we have built up during the drought, we have created a second pipe-line into the market. After two good monsoons, we should not destroy the pipeline. Unlike the Government, I do not want the Food Corporation of India to be in a commanding position, because I find that the Government is a bad commander. I would prefer it to be in a support position, in a position where it can intervene effectively, whenever required, to assure availability, and reasonableness and stability of price. Let us have Government purchasing, but let us have free movement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Somani has raised a discussion on an issue which is discussed not only on the floor of the House but throughout the country.

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI: At political platforms also.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: May I tell him that Government does not look at this problem of zonal restrictions as a permanent feature of food economy in the country.

As Shri Somani himself is well aware, a few days earlier we made some modification taking into consideration the good prospects of crop in our country. For instance, gram and barley movement has been made free throughout the country in addition to pulses. Then, maize, bajra and jowar movement has been allowed from Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan to other States. So, it is very clear from this that Government is not having a very rigid view on this.

In the last two years, we have had a very difficult situation in the country. Had we not resorted to this policy of zonal restictions, we would not have been in a position to meet the situation. An argument is made that the zonal restrictions are against the interest of our national unity. May I say that the Foodgrains Policy Committee which was not manned by politicians at all—some economists were there—examined this and come to the conclusion that in the prevailing situation the zonal restrictions are absolutely necessary. Many times, the hon. Members do not take a particular point into consideration when they criticise the zonal restrictions....

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): फूड ज़ोन कमेटी में जो लोग थे, सब किसान विरोधी थे और प्राइस कमीशन में भी किसानविरोधी हैं। वे किसानों का भला नहीं चाहते।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: With due respect to Shri Mishraji, I would say that eminent persons were associated with the Foodgrains Policy Committee. We may differ; we may not agree. But they have honestly expressed some view.

The point which I was making was that in this country there are certain areas and certain sections of population which have a very low purchasing power. Suppose there is an entirely free movement of foodgrains and there is free trade. There are certain centres in the country, like, Calcutta and Bombay where the surplus created will be drained away and many people in the backward areas, say, for instance, in Bastar area, will suffer. That is why even though Madhya Pradesh Government had a different political complexion, they, in the previous Chief Minister's Conference, did not agree to the removal of the zonal restrictions. The point is that...

श्री अंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर सारे भारत में आप उठाना चाहें, तो हम तैयार हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am not referring to the Chief Ministers' Conference which took place in this month; I am referring to the previous Chief Ministers' Conference. My point is that, irrespective of political allegiance to patries, the State Governments, which were in a responsible position, when faced with a difficult situation, expressed the view that the zonal restrictions should continue . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura): Apart from State zones, do you also justify district zones within the State?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the Centre is concerned, we do ont want to encourage district zones at all. We would appeal to the State Governments that, particularly within the State, the movement should be free. May I assure the hon. members, as I have already said, this is not going to be a permanent feature, but the food situation was very difficult in the last two years, and as the food situation goes on improving, in consultation with the Chief Ministers, we can take up this matter, and with the co-operation of all hon. friends and with the co-operation of the State Governments, we should be in a position to adopt and evolve a food policy which will be most suitable to this country.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब देश में गल्ले की कमी हो जाती है तो जोन बना कर किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर ले लेते हैं और जब गल्ला ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है तो आप किसानों को ज्यादा दाम नहीं देते हैं । मेरे यहां धान 55 रु० से 27 रुपये हो गया है, आधा दाम हो गया है, उसको आप ठीक दाम नहीं देते हैं, कहते हैं कि प्राइस कमीशन तय करता है । इस के लिये सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह देखे कि किसानों को उचित दाम मिले ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already made this point in the previous debate.

Now I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

AN HON. MEMBER: So soon!

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I finished earlier in order to co-operate with the hon. Member.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): He cannot withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: He has not given any assurance that the situation will improve. He has not answered any of the points that I had raised; he has not answered about the charges of corruption, disparity in prices, charges of public opinion, profits to agriculturists and so on.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: They requested that I should finish early and in order to co-operate with the hon. Member, I finished early. I am prepared to meet all other points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They wanted him to finish early because they wanted to give a chance to Mr. Xavier to move his Resolution. Anyway, I am now putting the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that in view of increased food production during the current year, zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains be removed forthwith."

The motion was negatived.

18.29½ hrs.

RESOLUTION: REORGANISATION OF PLANNING COMMISSION

SHRI XAVIER (Tirunelveli): I move:

"This House is of opinion that the Planning Commission be reorganised on the basis of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission."

Sir.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on the next occasion. Now we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

18.30 hrs.

*DELHI WAQF BOARD

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी जो आधे घंटे की बहस है वह दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के नामिनेशन्स के बारे में है। इस बोर्ड को 3 -9-67 को बन जाना चाहिये था लेकिन लगभग 7 महीने हो गये, अभी तक बोर्ड कांस्टीट्यूट नहीं हुआ। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि दिल्ली सरकार जो बोर्ड बनाना चाहती है, हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्री, माननीय फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब उसको पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो हमारा विधान है, जो हमारे विधान की स्पिरिट है, उसको ताक में रख करके हमारे केन्द्र के मन्त्री महोदय अपनी राजनीति खेलना चाहते हैं। मैं आपके सामने वक्फ बोर्ड की धारा कोट कर रहा हूं। सेक्शन 11 में यह स्पष्ट तौर से लिखा हुआ है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस बोर्ड को बना सकती है:

"The Members of the Board shall be appointed by the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette from any one or more of the following categories of persons, namely State Legislature, Parliament and other persons also".

तो यह अधिकार स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का है, दिल्ली सरकार का यह अधिकार है। अब सरकार ने नवें महीने में इसको बनाया। उसके बाद चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिलर ने जो लिस्ट घोषणा करने के लिये रखी थी, वह मन्त्री महोदय को पसन्द नहीं आई और हमें जवाब यह दिया गया कि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर और चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिलर में मतभेद हो गया। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन दोनों के बीच में मतभेद नहीं था, वह मतभेद ऊपर से दबाव डालकर पैदा करवाया गया और वह स्वयं फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने करवाया। इसलिये कि कहीं जनसंघ मुसलमानों में पापुलर न हो जाये।

आजतक जनसंघ की तस्वीर मुसलमानों में हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र, कुछ दूसरे लोग और खास तौर से हमारे माननीय मन्त्री जैसे लोग, एक अजीब तरीके से खींचते थे और उसका पोलिटिकल कैपिटल कांग्रेस के लिये उठाना चाहते थे। लेकिन पिछले चुनावों में, दिल्ली में भी और दूसरीजगहों पर भी मुसलमानों ने देख लिया कि ये हमारा पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन करना चाहते हैं, मुसलमानों का कोई काम करते हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मुसलमानों में जो बैकवर्डनेस है, जो गरीबी है, उसकी

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

इनको बिल्कुल चिन्ता नहीं है । इनको केवल पोलिटिकल गेन की चिन्ता है । यही कारण है कि दिल्ली में करीब 20 प्रतिशत मुसलमानों ने जनसंघ को वोट दिया । हमारे मुसलमान कैन्डीडेट भी जनसंघ के टिकट पर दिल्ली में चुने गये । खास तौर से हमारे अनवर अली साहब जो चुनकर आये, उनको ये पसन्द नहीं करते ।

मेरे पास इनकी चिट्ठी आई है, उसका कुछ अंश पढ़कर मैं बताऊंगा कि किस तरीके से लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर पर दबाव डाला गया और किस तरह से प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी यूज़ किया गया । स्वयं श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब की दिनांक 30-11-67 की चिट्ठी से मैं पढ़कर बताना चाहता हूं:

"After our discussion agreement was reached on the following names. . . ."

यानी इन्होंने लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर से डिस्कशन किया था और फिर एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ दस नामों पर । उसके बाद लिखते हैं:

"As desired by you the list of the names were shown to the Prime Minister who has been pleased to agree to the list suggested above."

यानी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा भी बीच में आ गई और आप भी बीच में आ गये । इस तरीके से ले० गवर्नर के ऊपर दबाव डलवाकर कहा गया कि ये दस आदमी आपको नामिनेट करने हैं ।

लेकिन उसमें कौन लोग हैं ? मैं मान लेता अगर आप अच्छे आदमी मुसलमानों के लिये चुनते जोकि मस्जिदों और वक्फ की प्रापर्टी का ठीक इन्तजाम कर सकें । मस्जिदों में लोग जाकर अपना पूजा-पाठ कर सकें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन चुने कौन लोग गये हैं ? एक सज्जन जो चुने गए हैं उनका नाम है मुस्तहसन फारूकी । ये सज्जन ऐन्टी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज में 7 महीने डिटेंशन में रहे हैं । ये सेवोटियर थे कश्मीर में और ये दिल्ली के रहने वाले भी नहीं हैं । ये गिरफ्तार किये गये और गवर्नमेंट ने इन्हें 7 महीने डिटेन्शन में बन्द रखा । ऐसे आदमी का नाम ये सजेस्ट कर रहे हैं । दूसरा नाम जो सजेस्ट किया गया है वह हैं मीर मुश्ताक अली अहमद साहब जोकि पहले कांग्रेस के प्रेसीडेन्ट थे । ठीक है उन पर हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया ? जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि ये पालिटिक्स खेलते हैं । अगर ये मुसलमानों की सेवा करें तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी किसी मजहब में भेद भाव पसन्द नहीं करती है । लोग मस्जिद में जायें, मन्दिर में जायें, चर्च में जायें हमें खुशी है और हम यह चाहते भी हैं क्योंकि हम लोग भगवान को मानने वालों में से हैं, हर एक धर्म के लोगों को मानना चाहिये । हम चाहते हैं कि मस्जिदों की हालत सुधारे लेकिन लोग मस्जिदों को अपने फायदे के लिये, पालिटिक्स के लिये मिस-यूज न करें ।

लेकिन ये जो वक्फ-बोर्ड बनाना चाहते हैं इन्होंने मस्जिदों की बेइज्जती की है इन्होंने मस्जिदों को तोड़कर के दुकानें बना करके पगड़ी खाई है लाखों रुपये की । मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ चैलेन्ज देता हूं अगर मन्त्री जी अभी भी हमारे साथ जाएं तो मैं उनको य दिखा सकता हूं कि मस्जिद तोड़ी जा रही है और वहां पर दुकानें बनाई जा रही हैं । जनसंघ कभी भी इस चीज को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । मैं हिन्दू हूं लेकिन कोई दूसरा इसाई हो सकता है जनसंघ में मुसलमान भी हैं हम हर धर्म की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, हर एक के पूजा के स्थान की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं । मैं सभी लोगों को बताना चाहता हूं कि जनसंघ के राज्य में इस प्रकार से कभी भी नहीं होने दिया

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

जाएगा जैसा कि मस्जिदों और मन्दिरों के साथ हुआ है, गुरुद्वारों के साथ हुआ है और चर्चेज के साथ हुआ है । हम उनकी रक्षा करना चाहते हैं आप लोग तो केवल दिखावा करते हैं मुसलमानों की सेवा का लेकिन हम ढोंगबाजी नहीं करते हैं । जो हमारे मन में है वही हम कहते हैं और वही करते हैं । हम अपोजमेन्ट नहीं करते हैं, जो उचित समझते हैं उसी को कहते हैं ।

लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि जनसंघ का शासन है इसलिए वहां पर पोलिटिकल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जा रहा है । यह एक अजीब बात है कि छोटे छोटे बोर्ड बनाने के लिये भी मेन्ट्रल इन्टरफियरेन्स हो रहा है । यह नहीं होना चाहिये यह बात स्पिरिट के खिलाफ है । मैं दो तीन उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूं कि किस तरीके से छतरपुर में जो कब्रिस्तान है वहां पर कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग कर रखी है । अगर आपको कोई सन्देह लगे तो आप इंक्वायरी कमेटी बिठाइये जिसमें जनसंघ का कोई भी न हो, वह इस बात की इंक्वायरी करे कि आपका जो वक्फ बोर्ड है वह किस तरह से मिसयूज कर रहा है । छतरपुर में जो कब्रिस्तान है वह चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश के रिश्तेदार को किराये पर दिया गया है और उसमें पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग हो रही है । क्या इस तरह से आप कब्रिस्तान की बेइज्जती करवाना चाहते हैं ?

मैं आपको दूसरी मिसाल देता हूं । आप अभी मेरे साथ चलिए, दरिया गंज में बहुत बड़ी मस्जिद है, वह तोड़ी जा रही है, वहां पर दुकानें और फ्लेट बनाये जा रहे हैं यह सब क्या हो रहा है? वक्फ बोर्ड तो खत्म हो गया लेकिन उसके सेक्रेटरी मीर मुश्ताक अहमद साहब बने हुये हैं । मैं आपको वक्फ बोर्ड की दफा 21 पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

"There shall be a secretary to the board who shall be a Muslim and shall be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the board."

जब वक्फ बोर्ड का टर्म एक्सपायर हो गया, उसके बाद सेक्रटरी कौन बने, इसके बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से पूछना चाहिए लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को कन्सल्ट नहीं किया गया । गैर कानूनी तरीके से वह सेक्रेटरी बनते चले आ रहे हैं । वह दरियागंज में मस्जिदें तुड़वा रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप स्वयं जाकर देखें कि क्या हो रहा है । एक हाजी अब्दुल क्यूम का कश्मीरी गेट में वक्फ है । गली सदरीवाली मस्जिद, चांदनी चौक है, वह तोड़ दी गई है और दुकानें बनी हुई हैं । एक एक दुकान की पगड़ी पचास-पचास हजार रुपये ली जाती है क्योंकि आजकल चांदनी चौक में दुकानों का मिलना बड़ा मुश्किल है । बोर्ड को केवल 25 रुपये महीना किराया आ रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप एक इंक्वायरी कमेटी बनाइये, उसमें जनसंघ के लोगों को न रखिये, कांग्रेस के लोगों को न रखिये, केवल भले आदमियों को रखिये । लोग इन मस्जिदों में पूजा-पाठ कर सकें, अपने धर्म की चर्चा कर सकें तो हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी । हम चाहते हैं कि इस बात की पूरी सुविधा मिले ।

एक बात मैं और कहूंगा । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब आजादी के पहले मुस्लिम लीगर थे या कांग्रेसी थे । मुझे इसका पता नहीं है । . . . (व्यवधान) . .

मुझे मालूम नहीं है, इसलिये पूछ रहा था । सन 42 में जब मैं जेल गया था तो मेरे साथ कुछ कांग्रेसी मुसलमान भी थे ।

एक मुसलमान था जिसकी कि लीग के अंदर इतनी बुरी हालत करते थे कि कुछ कहना नहीं था .... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): No personal attacks please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No such reference can be made. I am not going to allow it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि किस तरीके से मुसलमानों की बेइज्जती करते थे और उन को कहते थे कि तुम कांग्रेस में क्यों जाते हो? तुम्हें कांग्रेस में नहीं जाना चाहिए। तुम तो लीगी हो और लीगी ही तुम्हें बना रहना चाहिए। जिस तरह से उस वक्त वह लीग वाले कांग्रेस वालों के साथ बर्ताव करते थे आज कांग्रेस वाले उन मुसलमानों के साथ जोकि जनसंघ में हैं उन के साथ वैसा बर्ताव करना चाहते हैं .... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the relevance of this to the discussion?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It has no bearing on the Wakf Board.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि उन को आप इस तरह से अनटचेबल्स न बनाइये। जनसंघ में भी कुछ मुसलमान अच्छे हो सकते हैं। आप उन को देखिये। अगर वह नमाज पढ़ते हैं, अगर उन्होंने पहले देश की सेवाएं की हैं, उन का चरित्र अच्छा है, चालचलन अच्छा है और वह अपने मजहब को पूरी तरह मानते हैं तो उन को आप क्यों नहीं एसोसियेट करते हैं? सिर्फ इस बिना पर कि वह जनसंघी है उनको आप डिस्कार्ड मत कर दीजिये। और उनको भी आप कमेटी में लीजिये।

चूंकि मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है इसलिए और अधिक न कहते हुए मैं आखिर में यह मांग करूंगा कि वक्फ बोर्ड की ऐक्टिवटीज के बारे में आप एक कमेटी बनाइये। वह कमेटी ऐसे लोगों की हो जोकि इम्पार्शियल हों। और जोकि वह मस्जिदें वगैरह तोड़ी जा रही हैं उन का तोड़ा जाना रोका जाय। जो विध्वंस हो रहा है उस को भी रोका जाय। मंत्री महोदय केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक मंत्री हैं और उन को अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करते हुए पार्टी पालिटिक्स छोड़ कर जो अच्छे लोग हैं उन को जल्दी इस काम के इंतजाम में लाइये। इस के साथ ही दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी आप कौनफिडैंस में लीजिये। मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन की तरफ से यह आप को विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि अगर आप सही मायनों में वक्फ बोर्ड का काम चलाना चाहते हैं तो उस में हमारी आपको पूरी पूरी मदद मिलेगी और इतनी मदद मिलेगी जिसकी कि ख्वाब में भी आप तस्वीर नहीं देख सकते हैं।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, my straight question to the Minister through you is this. Is it a fact that the majority of the members of the Board recommended by the Delhi Jan Sangh administration were Jan Sangh dominated people, people of a sectarian, parochial outlook and they were motivated by personal interests? Is it a fact that the Minister himself was not satisfied, he therefore made some alteration on merits?

Secondly, may I know whether it is a fact that these places of worship, places of God, like temples, mosques, graveyards and other places—if the allegations as levelled by my hon. friend in the Opposition are true, because they appear to be manifestly very, very sensational—are so misused and if these allegations are true, will he kindly constitute some committee so that these places of worship—graveyards and mosques—could be restored to their sanctified position and the misuse of those properties could be avoided?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I am constrained to speak today

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

because the issue raised is not only good or true for Muslims but it is true for all minority communities. I have no doubt been satisfied that Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has no animosity towards the Muslims. He certainly has none towards me. But he must understand that undue interest in the affairs of another community is misunderstood. This issue is about entirely a Muslim religious and property matter. This has got nothing to do with politics. He was perfectly right to say that politics should not be brought in here. Then why does he not leave the matter alone?

Talking of myself, I have, as a matter of fact, very good friends in the Jan Sangh. One of my MALs was a Jan Sangh candidate. He won. I have very good relations with them, but I feel that their interference in matters which are our own, whether our missionaries should be Indian or foreign, is misunderstood. It is not proper. Religion and social customs should be left to each community and should not be the interest of the majority community. We are a very poor community; less than 2 per cent of the total population. You have no reason to be afraid of us. We have served the whole country. When you show a kind of interest either in a certain practice or in a certain individual, you are making us wonder whether you are really following the great tenets of Hinduism that all religions are equal, that truth does not remain in any one religion and that all religions lead to God. Therefore, on this occasion I would appeal to my hon. friend to leave Muslims alone, leave Christians alone; we will be with the Hindus, with the best tenet and tradition of Hinduism, tolerance, and we will be with the Hindus to make this country great.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, दिल्ली वक्फ बर्ड का मसला मैं ने इस से पहले कुछ अखबारों में भी पढ़ा था। इस से पहले भी जब यह सवालात किये गये थे तब भी मेरे जनसंघी मैम्बरों ने जो बातें कहीं थीं उन को सुना था और आज मेरे जनसंघी दोस्त श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने जो बात कही है उस को भी अभी सुना है। मुझे आज उन की बात को सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ और अगर वह बात उन्होंने वाकई सच्चे दिल से कही हो तो मुझे खुशी भी है। मैंने अपने दोस्त और करीबी साथी श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त जो कि जनसंघ के मैम्बर हैं उन की बात को हैरत के साथ सुना जब कि आज उन्हों ने यहां पर मस्जिदों के बारे में जबरदस्त आंसू बहाये हालांकि इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर कितनी ही ऐसी मस्जिदें व कब्रिस्तान हैं जो कि इस वक्त मुसलमानों के पास नहीं हैं। उन में वे लोग कब्जा किये हुए हैं जिन के कि बारे में अगर कभी कोई बात कही जाती है तो शायद यह जनसंघी सब से ज्यादा उन की मदद करने के लिए और उन के लिए आड़ बन कर सामने आ जाते हैं। दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उस में अपाहिज बन कर रह जाता है और वह मस्जिदें उन लोगों से खाली नहीं कराता है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यहां जो मस्जिदों और इबादतगाहों का जिक्र किया गया तो मैंने कितनी ही जगहों पर देखा है कि वह मस्जिदें मुझे मस्जिदों की शक्ल में नजर नहीं आईं। उन में जैसा मैंने पहले कहा लोग कब्जा किए हुए रह रहे हैं। अब अगर वह मस्जिदें ऐसे लोगों से खाली करा कर मुसलमानों को इबादत के काम के लिये सौंप दी जाती हैं तो मुझे इस से बहुत खुशी होगी और मैं आप के जरिये मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त जिन्होंने कि इस चर्चा को उठाया है वह ऐसी मस्जिदों को जो कि अभी भी बदकिस्मती से मुसलमानों के कब्जे में नहीं हैं उन को खाली कराने में और मुसलमानों को सौंपने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को गुप्त जी का पूरा सहयोग मिल सकेगा। मैं श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त से उम्मीद करता हूं

कि वह उन मस्जिदों को खाली कराने में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मदद करेंगे और उन को खाली करा कर मुसलमानों को सौंपने में मदद करेंगे ।

जनाबवाला, कानून शायद यह है कि कोई डिफाल्टर किसी बोर्ड का मैम्बर नहीं हो सकता है । जहाँ तक मेरी इत्तिला है, वैसे मैं इसे पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी इत्तिला है, शायद दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जिस पर कि जनसंघ का कब्जा है, उस ने कुछ ऐसे नाम भी इस वक्फ बोर्ड की मैम्बरी के लिये सजैस्ट किये थे जिनका कि शायद वक्फ की कुछ जायदादों पर कब्जा था, वह किरायेदार भी थे और वह डिफाल्टर भी थे । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी कर के इन बातों का जवाब दें ।

شری اسحاق سمبھلی (امروہا) : جہاں تک صاحب - دہلی وقف بورڈ کا مسئلہ میں نے اس سے پہلے کچھ اخباروں میں بھی پڑھا تھا - اس سے پہلے بھی جب یہ سوالات کئے گئے تھے تب بھی میرے جلسلگھی ممبروں نے جو باتیں کہیں تھیں ان کو سنا تھا اور آج میرے جلسلگھی دوست شری کلور لال گپت نے جو بات کہی ہے اس کو بھی ابھی سنا ہے - مجھے آج ان کی بات کو سنکر بڑا تعجب ہوا اور اگر وہ بات انہوں نے واقعی سچے دل سے کہی ہو تو مجھے خوشی بھی ہے - میں نے اپنے دوست اور قریبی ساتھی شری کلور لال گپت جو کہ جلسلگھ کے ممبر ہیں ان کی بات کو حیرت کے ساتھ سنا جبکہ آج انہوں نے یہاں پر مسجدوں کے بارے میں زبردست آنسو بہائے حالانکہ اسی دلی کے اندر کتنی ہی ایسی مسجدیں و قبرستان ہیں جو کہ اس وقت مسلمانوں کے پاس نہیں ہیں - ان میں وے لوگ قبضہ کر ہوئے ہیں جن کے بارے میں اگر کبھی کوئی بات کہی جاتی ہے تو شاید یہ جلسلگھی سب سے زیادہ ان کی مدد کرنے کے لئے اور ان کے لئے آڑبن کر سامنے آ جاتے ہیں - دلی ایڈمنسٹریشن اس میں اڑچن بن کر رہ جاتا ہے اور وہ مسجدیں ان لوگوں سے خالی نہیں کراتا ہے - مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ یہاں جو مسجدوں اور عبادت گاہوں کا ذکر کیا گیا تو میں نے کتنی ہی جگہوں پر دیکھا ہے کہ وہ مسجدیں مجھے مسجدوں کی شکل میں نظر نہیں آئیں - ان میں جیسا میں نے پہلے کہا لوگ قبضہ کئے ہوئے رہ رہے ہیں - اگر وہ مسجدیں ایسے لوگوں سے خالی کرا کر مسلمانوں کی عبادت کے کام کے لئے سونپ دی جاتی ہیں تو مجھے اس بہت خوشی ہوگی

اور میں آپ کے ذریعہ منسٹر صاحب سے عرض کروںگا کہ شری کلور لال گپت جنہوں نے کہ اس چرچا کو اٹھایا ہے وہ ایسی مسجدوں کی جو کہ ابھی بھی بدقسمتی سے مسلمانوں کے قبضے میں نہیں ہیں ان کو خالی کرانے میں اور مسلمانوں

[شری اسحاق سنبھل]

کو سونپنے کے بارے میں کہنا جی کا ملتری مہودئے کو پورا سہیوگ مل سکیگا - میں سری کلور لال گپت سے امید کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ان مسجدوں کو خالی کرانے میں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کی مدد کرینگے اور ان کو خالی کرا کر مسلمانوں کو سونپنے میں مدد کرینگے -

جناب والا - قانون شاید یہ ہے کہ کوئی ڈیفالٹر کسی بورڈ کا ممبر نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - جہاں تک میری اطلاع ہے - ویسے میں اسے پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ نہیں کہہ سکتا - لیکن جہاں تک میری اطلاع ہے شاید دلی ایڈمنسٹریشن نے جس پر کہ جن سنگھ کا قبضہ ہے اس نے کچھ ایسے نام بھی اس وقف بورڈ کی ممبری کے لئے سجیشت کئے تھے جن کا کہ شاید وقف بورڈ کی کچھ جائدادوں پر قبضہ تھا - وہ کرائے دار بھی تھے اور وہ ڈیفالٹر بھی تھے - میں چاہوں گا کہ ملتری مہودئے مہربانی کر کے ان باتوں کا جواب دیں -

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि इस बात को इतना बड़ा बनाया जा रहा है। उस के लिये न तो मौका है और न यह जगह है कि मैं उन बातों का जवाब दूं जिन का कि जिक्र गुप्ता जी ने किया है। लेकिन आज इस बात को सुन कर मुझे खुशी हुई है कि जहां तक यह मस्जिदों, मंदिरों या गिरजाघरों का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य की यह पालिसी है कि उन को हर किस्म का प्रोटैक्शन हर किस्म का तहफ्फुज वगैरह दिया जाय। अब इस बारे में सिर्फ तकरीरों के जरिए ही नहीं बल्कि यह कि अमल में, किस तरीके से उन पर अमल किया जाय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस में गुप्ता जी की इमदाद हम को मिलेगी। यह इबादत-गाहें दिल्ली में हों या और किसी जगह हों, जहां जहां इस किस्म की जायदादें वगैरह कानून के खिलाफ या माइनारिटी इंटैरेस्ट के खिलाफ किसी दूसरे के कब्जे में हो उन्हें किस तरीके से जल्दी से उन के हाथ से निकाल कर उन कम्युनिटीज को दी जायें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो तकरीर की है उस के जरिये से हम को काफी तकवियत पहुंचेगी, और इन चीजों को हम जल्दी से जल्दी जिस जिस कम्युनिटी की वह हैं उन के पास पहुंचा देंगे।

मैं माननीय सदस्य से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इन मामलों में जहां एक माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी की जायदाद या उस के मजहबी मामलों का सवाल हो, उस में जहां तक हो सके मैजारिटी कम्युनिटी अगर दखलअन्दाज न हो तो उस से ताल्लुकात और रिलेशनशिप अच्छे होते हैं, चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो चाहे जन संघ हो या कोई और पार्टी हो। इन बातों को हम को उस कम्युनिटी पर छोड़ देना चाहिये और उस पर छोड़ कर ऐसा एटिट्यूट लेना चाहिए कि इस में इनसाफ हुआ है या बइन्साफी हुई है। उन्होंने जिक्र किया कि मैंने इस में खामख्वाह दखलअन्दाजी की। जब पिछल रोज सवाल हुआ तो उस रोज भी मैंने बतलाया था और आज भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने कोई दखलअन्दाजी इस में नहीं की है। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने मैं ने गवर्नर साहब को जो चिटठी भेजी थी, उस को पढ़ा और

थोड़ा सा पढ़ा था, मैं उस को पूरी पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। उस से मालम होगा कि मैं ने उस में कोई दखलअन्दाजी वगैरह नहीं की है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने गवर्नर साहब को जो चिट्ठी लिखी थी, आज एक अजीब बात मालूम होती है कि वह श्री गुप्त के हाथ में है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि श्री गुप्त को किसने वह चिट्ठी दी और जो चिट्ठी मैं ने लिखी थी उस की नकल कैसे उन के हाथ में आई।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप अपने दफ्तर से मालूम कीजिये।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मेरे दफ्तर से उस चिट्ठी की नकल माननीय सदस्य को नहीं मिली। इस से यह मालूम होता है कि जिस कदर दिलचस्पी कुछ लोगों को इस मामले में है जिन्होंने गवर्नर साहब को लिखी मेरी चिट्ठी की नकल माननीय सदस्य को पहुंचा दी। मैं सब से पहले यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नर साहब से इस के मुताल्लिक मेरी कोई बातचीत इस से पहले नहीं हुई। उन का खत मेरे पास आया, और उस के आने के बाद मैं ने उन को बुलाया कि आइये, हम इन बातों पर गौर कर लें, उन्होंने 11 नाम भेजे थे। उन 11 नामों में से करीब सात नाम तो जैसे उन्होंने भेजे थे उसी तरह ले लिये गये। अब आप कहते हैं कि मैं ने उस में दखलअन्दाजी की। उन्होंने जो बाकी चार नाम भेजे थे मंजूरी के लिये उन के बारे में मैं ने अपने खयालात रक्खे और उन से कहा कि जो खयालात मैं ने रक्खे हैं उन पर वह गौर करें। उस के बाद जो नाम रक्खे गये उन को उन्हों ने मान लिया। मैं वह खत पढ़ कर आप को सुनाता हूं क्योंकि वह यहां पर रख दिया गया है। उस में यह लिखा है कि :

"Thanks for your letter of the 19th October, 1967."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस से पहले मैं ने उन के ऊपर कोई दबाव नहीं डाला, कोई इन्फ्लुएंस नहीं डाला कि फलां शख्स को वह नामिनेट करें या न करें।

"The list of members to be nominated to the Delhi Wakf Board contained therein was discussed with you on 27th November, 1967. At the time of discussion the necessity of giving representation as required under the provisions of the Wakf Act was kept in view and I entirely agree that politics or party consideration should not determine selection of members of such bodies. After our discussion agreement was reached on the following names."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 10 वें नम्बर पर वह आदमी है या नहीं जिस को मैं ने बतलाया है ? वह डिटेन हुआ था या नहीं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : आप ने जो सवाल उठाये हैं, मैं उन सब का जवाब देता हूं।

"All these, you will find, except names of Shri Noor-u-din Ahmed, Maulana Asad Madni, Shri Ziarul Hasan, Shri Hanoon Japanwala, Shri Mustafsan Farooqui, were included in the list suggested by you. So far as Shri Noor-u-din is concerned, you did not include his name because he was unwilling to become a member....."

वह तो खुद ही मेम्बर नहीं होना चाहते थे।

"....We agreed that, because his stature, position and progressive ideas, he should be persuaded to remain a member of the Board. Maulana Asad Madni's name was included because under the Waqf Act, it is specifically mentioned that a represen-

[श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद]

tative of the institute like Jamia-tulama-i-Hind should be included:...."

I am giving you the reasons also.

"....Shri Ziarul Hasan's name, in preference to Principal, Delhi College, was included because it will give representation to some one outside the main Delhi city.."

There were two Principals' names. I said, "You prefer a Principal from the other name." Then, I read further:

"....Shri Mustahsan Farooqui, in place of Shri Ainul Abidin was suggested because under the Wakf Act, representation to Muttawalies of Durgah is to be given. I consider that he represents a progressive personality....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He was detained on account of anti-national activities. You reply to that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: "....among the Muttawalies. Shri Hanoon Japanwala was suggested because of his wide connections with various Wakfs and his experience as such will be of great benefit to the Board." I am giving you the reasons also why these names were suggested by me and also they were, in discussion, accepted by the Lt. Governor.

आप ने एक और सवाल उठाया कि चूंकि श्री मुस्तहसन फारूकी को पकड़ा गया था इस लिए वह डिस्क्वालिफ इड है। लेकिन यहां पर सवाल सारा यह आता है कि उस जमाने में पाकिस्तान से एक कांफिलक्ट हुआ। उस वक्त बहुत से मुसलमानों को पकड़ा गया। किसी का ट्रायल नहीं हुआ और उन को बाद में छोड़ भी दिया गया।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह : आर० एस० एस० के बहुत से आदमियों को भी पकड़ा गया था जो कि आज सरकारी सर्विस में हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह उस वक्त की बात नहीं है। जब श्री पन्त होम मिनिस्टर थे उस वक्त यह सात महीने के लिये डिटेंशन में थे।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : डिटेंशन से कुछ नहीं होता। उन के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं है।

उस के बाद माननीय सदस्य ने मीर मुश्ताक साहब का नाम लिया। उन का नाम मैं ने नहीं सजैस्ट किया था। वह गवर्नर साहब की लिस्ट में खुद मौजूद था। मैं आप से दस्त-बस्ता कहना चाहता हूं कि आप को गलतफहमी है कि मैं ने उन के ऊपर कोई दबाव डाला। जो लिस्ट उन्होंने भेजी थी उस के तीन चार नामों को मैं ने उन के साथ डिस्कशन किया। उस के बाद वह मान गये और उन को भेज दिया। यह सब लोग दिल्ली के सिटीजन हैं।

फिर मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने पावर का डेलिगेशन किया है। मैं ने उस रोज भी पढ़ कर सुनाया था और आज भी पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लेफ्टेनेन्ट गवर्नर के नाम जो नाम भेजे मंजूरी के लिये, अगर उन को मैं ने उन के साथ डिस्कशन किया तो मैं ने कोई बेजा बात नहीं की। न तो वह कोई मेरे रिश्तेदार हैं और न यह वैसे नाम हैं जिन के खिलाफ आप ने शिकायत की है।

श्री चंदर लाल गुप्त : यह पर्सनल बात नहीं है. पोलिटिकल है। अनवर देहलवी का नाम गवर्नर साहब ने नहीं रक्खा...

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : माननीय सदस्य की इन्सिस्टेंस यह है कि चूंकि वह जन संघ के मेम्बर हैं, इसलिये उन्हें लिया जाये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल के मैम्बर हैं, अच्छे आदमी हैं, लेकिन चूंकि जन संघ के मेम्बर हैं, इसलिये उन को न लिया जाये, यह तो कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : देखिये गुप्ताजी, . . .

19 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He was a Congressman. He was arrested in the national movement. He was arrested in Congress movement. He was a Congressman. Now he is in Jan Sangh. Why should he not be included?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I thought I would be spared this question, but I can tell you that not because he was a member of Jan Sangh, but because of many allegations against him, his name was not considered.. (*Interruptions*) I have given the reasons why these people.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Did you check those allegations? Allegations can be made by anybody against anybody. In this case, where the man's disqualification may be due to political affiliation, there was a responsibility on you to check that. Did you check that?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It should be presumed that they were checked and found correct.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would also like to point out that he does not also qualify any of the conditions because Metropolitan Council is not there....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me read that Section.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Section 11.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Section 11 says:

"The members of the Board shall be appointed by the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, from any one or more of the following categories of persons, namely:—

(a) membes of the State Legislature....."

There is no State Legislature here and instead there is this Metropolitan Council.

"(a) members of the State Legislature and members of Parliament representing the State;

(b) persons having knowledge of Muslim law and representing associations such as State Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind (whether such persons are Hanafi. Ahle-Hadis or Shafai) or State Shia Conference;

(c) persons having knowledge of administration, finance or law;

(d) mutawallis of wakfs situate within the State....."

He is a member of the Metropolitan Council; he is a social worker; he has a good knowledge of administration, finance and law.... (*Interruptions*) Then, are you prepared to set up an inquiry into the allegations which have been mentioned? The mosques have been demolished. All have been given *pugree*. I am prepared to go with you and show you. I will convince you.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : आप ने दो सवाल और किये, एक तो यह था कि ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी को कोई चीज दी गई है. . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उन के रिश्तेदार को ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं इस को पढ़ देता हूं . . . .

"An application from Chowdhuri Brahm Prakash was received asking for the lease of the graveyard..... The Resolution of the Property Committee was discussed in the meeting of the Wakf

[श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद]

Board..... The Wakf Board approved the rejection of the application for lease and further resolved to intimate to Brahm Prakash that the said sites cannot be given on lease and request him to maintain the sanctity of the graveyard."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वहां अगर मुर्गीखाना हो तो ? मैं इस को चेलेन्ज करता हूं, चलिये, मैं दिखा दूंगा ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: How do you blame the Wakf Board?

So far as the Wakf Board is concerned, they have adopted a Resolution that this will not be given on lease and so on.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the date of the Resolution?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: 15th October, 1967.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह तो कई साल पहले से दिया हुआ है, आप चाहें तो वहां चल कर मुर्गीखाना देख लीजिये ।

मैंने मस्जिद के बारे में भी कहा था ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : आप ने दरियागंज की किसी मस्जिद के बारे में भी कहा था । शायद आप रौशनउद्दौला मौस्क का जिक्र कर रहे हैं उस के बारे में—

The Board has just adopted a scheme for reconstruction of that mosque and also building shops around the mosque and so on. That work has been taken up by the Board, and that is a good work which is being done by the Board.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the appointment of the Secretary is concerned. सेक्रेटरी जो है, वह टेम्पोरेरी एप्वाइन्ट किया गया था . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Without consultation with the State Government.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : वह एप्वाइन्ट मेंट टेम्पोरेरी था और फिर वह छुट्टी पर चले गये . . .

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : उस की टर्म कब खत्म हुई ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि सेक्रेटरी को 15-11-66 को एप्वाइन्ट किया गया था । . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : किस ने ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : बोर्ड ने ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But the term expired in 1967.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : बोर्ड के सेक्रेटरी की जो एप्वाइन्टमेंट है, वह एक्सपायर नहीं होती है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप सैक्शन बताइये ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: He is not a member of the board. सेक्शन—

Sec. 21—"There shall be a Secretary to the Board who shall be a Muslim and shall be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the Board".

At that time, it was done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But the term expired.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There is no such term. He has retired.

उन को टेम्पोरेरी एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट दिल्ली वक्फ़ बोर्ड ने दिया था, 12-1-68 से वह लीव पर है He is on leave, उस के बाद

A member of the Board is officiating as hon. Secretary.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Another gentleman was appointed as the Secretary. He is on leave, for the last so many months. Now Mir Mushtaq Ahmed is officiating as Secretary of the Board. You must have consulted the Delhi Administration before this officiating appointment was made.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं आप को यह बता दूं कि बोर्ड ने फैसला कर लिया है कि उन की सर्विसेज टर्मिनेट कर दी जाय, उस के बाद उन्हों ने उस जगह को 23 फरवरी को एडवर्टाइज किया है कि हम को एक सेक्रेटरी चाहिये और उस की लास्ट डेट आफ एप्लीकेशन 16 मार्च है । एप्लीकेशन्ज के आ जाने के बाद बोर्ड उस पर फैसला करेगा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बोर्ड कब बना रहे हैं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हम ने तो भेज दिया है, गवर्नर के पास है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस की एन्क्वायरी करें कि मस्जिदें न टूटें ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि बोर्ड का सेक्रेटरी कोई भी एप्वाइन्ट नहीं हुआ है, जो पहले था वह टैम्परेरी था उस का टाइम खत्म हो गया है । इस वक्त आनरेरी सेक्रेटरी ये साहब हैं । पुराना जो बोर्ड है वह बदला जा रहा है, किसी मैम्बर के खिलाफ मेरे पास कोई ऐलीगेशन नहीं आई है । अलबत्ता तीन-चार एलीगेशन्ज बोर्ड के खिलाफ आई हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एन्क्वायरी कर रहा है, उस की रिपोर्ट जब आयेगी, तब देखेंगे ।

19.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, April 8, 1968/Chaitra 19, 1890 (Saka).